

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 678.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

The Sharps pistol was invented by Christian Sharps. After several hundred thousand .22 and .30 calibre pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with brass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the very best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Shortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being no power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left which we propose to sell at \$5.50 for wood handle and plated frame; 30 cents extra if full plate; \$1.50 extra for ivory handle. And we propose, further, to deliver the pistol free if within 1,200 miles; 25 cents extra over 1,200 in the United States. Send us post office order, and the pistol will come to you without charge.

PRICE LIST FOR OTHER PISTOLS.

Colt's New Line.	Price.	Ivory Extra.	Pearl Extra.	Nick'l Extra.
.22 Little Colt.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	50 cts.
.30 Pony Colt.....	9 00	1 50	3 00	60 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt.....	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pet Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.41 Big Colt.....	11 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.

.45 Army Peacemaker, \$17.00; extra for ivory, \$5.00; with nickel plating, \$11.50; Carbine Breech, \$5 extra. We have a lot of Peacemakers, *Army finish*, .45 regular; useful weapons, but rejected for Army use. Price, \$13.00.

There is still left a good assortment of Colt's Old Line .44 Army, \$12.50; .41 House, \$7.50; .38 New Pocket, \$8.00; .38 Police, \$13; for Loose Ammunition, Army, \$10.00; Navy, \$10.00, etc., etc. Cooper's Self and Thumb Cocking, \$6.00. This pistol is all forged and wrought and best work.

We also offer Smith and Wesson, No. 1, at \$7.00; \$1.50 for ivory, 60 cents for nickel.

Smith & Wesson, No. 3, or Army, \$7; Nickel, \$1.50. .32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$17.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 24, with forged frame, a good, compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

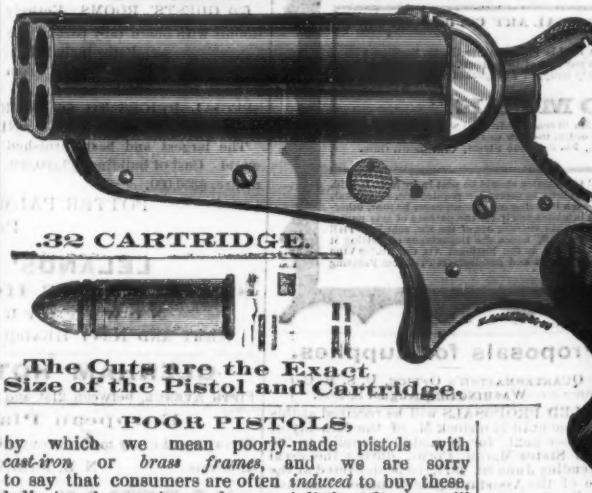
Dealers in Guns, Pistols and their Adjuncts,

AGENTS FOR THE COLT ARMS CO.,

166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Descriptive Pistol Price List.

SHARPS' TRIUMPH, (2 1-2).



The Cuts are the Exact Size of the Pistol and Cartridge.

POOR PISTOLS,

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these, believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list, among them Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .22, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .38, \$7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hood's" .38 calibre, \$6.75; Hood's .41 calibre, \$7.25. The best we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are counterfeits of the Colt's New Line. We say counterfeits, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean.



They are beyond all question intended to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are aliases; that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having only forged and wrought frames, and the best of these are Colt's and Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, insist upon having .22, .30, .38 and .41 long. These sizes short are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME.	Rate.	Grade.	Commanders.	STATION.
Adams, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. J. W. Philip.....	Philadelphia.
Alex. screw.....	4th	2	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.....	N. A. Station, Port Royal.
Alaska, s.....	2nd	12	Capt. A. A. Semmes.....	En route to Brooklyn.
Alert, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	Asiatic Station.
Alarm, s.....	4th	1	Lieut. A. H. Paine.....	Torpedo boat, New York.
Ashuelot, paddle.....	3rd	6	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.).....	Asiatic Station, Swatow.
CANONICAL, s.....	4th	22	Lt. Comdr. De W. C. Kells.....	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.
CARILL, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. L. Chenery.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Colorado, s.....	1st	46	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Sho. e Sta., New York.
Constellation, s.....	3rd	10	Comdr. Edward Torry.....	New Bedford.
Dale, s.....	3rd	8	Lt. Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Annapolis, Naval Academy.
Despatch, s.....	4th	4	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.....	Portsmouth, N. H.
Dictator, s.....	2nd	2	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Franklin, s.....	1st	29	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	Livorno, Italy, Aug. 1.
Frolic, s.....	4th	8	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.....	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.
Hartford, s.....	3rd	18	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.....	Philadelphia.
Huron, s.....	3rd	4	Comdr. C. C. Carpenter.....	N. A. Sta., Cruising.
Independence, s.....	3rd	23	Capt. Thos. Patterson.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.
Intrepid, s.....	4th	1	Lieut. T. L. Wood.....	Torpedo boat, New York.
Jamestown, s.....	3rd	16	Lt. Comdr. Henry Glass.....	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.
Junia, s.....	3rd	8	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Norfolk, Sept. 1.
Kearsarge, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. F. V. McNair.....	Asiatic Sta., Swatow.
Lackawanna, s.....	10	1036	Comdr. James A. Greer.....	Sandwich Is.
Lehigh, s.....	4th	3	Lieut. G. W. DeLong.....	Port Royal, S. C.
MANHATTAN, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. G. R. Durand.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.
Marion, s.....	3rd	8	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.....	European Station.
Michigan, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.....	Spec. Serv., Erie.
Minnesota, s.....	1st	46	Capt. A. W. Johnson.....	Flag-s., New York.
MONTAUK, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. W. A. Morgan.....	Norfolk.
Monocacy, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. Joseph F. Pyffe.....	Asiatic Sta., Kolu, Japan.
New Hampshire, s.....	2nd	12	Commodore J. M. B. Clegg.....	Port Royal.

NAME.	Rate.	Grade.	Commanders.	STATION.
Nina, s.....	4th	4	Mate J. H. Brown.....	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Omaha, screw.....	2nd	12	Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Pac. Station, Callao.
Onward, s.....	4th	3	Lt. Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.....	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Ossipee, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. S. L. Breese.....	Hampton Roads.
Passaic, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. W. Goodwin.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Palos, s.....	3rd	2	Lieut. John K. Wain.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Pensacola, s.....	4th	2	Lt. Comdr. Albert S. Barker.....	Asiatic Sta., Swatow.
Phlox, s.....	3rd	23	Capt. John Irwin.....	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., San Francisco.
Plymouth, s.....	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.....	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Powhatan, paddle.....	2nd	12	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	En route to New York.
Potomac, s.....	3rd	17	Capt. John H. Russell.....	Norfolk.
Rescue, s.....	4th	22	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Richmond, s.....	4th	11	Mate Samuel Lomar.....	Fire Tug, Washington.
Rio Bravo, s.....	2nd	14	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.....	Valparaiso, Ordered Home.
SAUGUS, s.....	4th	2	Lt. Cr. H. L. Johnson.....	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Santee, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. T. Marthorn.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Shawmut, s.....	3rd	48	Lt. Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
St. Louis, s.....	3rd	3	Capt. G. C. Wilcox.....	N. A. Sta., New London, Ct.
Supply, s.....	3rd	16	Comdr. Byron Wilson.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Swatara, s.....	4th	786	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.....	School Ship, New York.
Tallapoosa, p.....	4th	2	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.....	New London.
Tennessee, s.....	3rd	6	Comdr. A. F. Cooke.....	Boston, Aug. 16.
Tuscarora, s.....	4th	2	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
Vandalia, s.....	4th	23	Capt. Jonathan Young.....	Asiatic Sta., Kolu, Japan.
Wabash, s.....	4th	6	Comdr. Milton Hartun.....	San Francisco.
Worcester, s.....	4th	8	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	New York.
Wyandotte, s.....	1st	45	Capt. W. W. Queen.....	Receiving-ship, Boston.
Yantic, s.....	3rd	15	Capt. T. G. Terrell.....	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
	4th	2	Lt. Comdr. F. W. Dickins.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
	3rd	2		Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.

* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

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So large has been the demand on the National Art Co. for these Premiums, that the Company have determined to make "GOD'S PROMISE" the crowning triumph of their art publications, and have steadily refused all offers for its exclusive control by any one paper, in order that the best gift of the National Art Co. should be bestowed in being able to advertise it to the last and best Premium List of the National Art Co. Hence the announcement is made that arrangements have been made which secure to every reader of this paper a perfect copy of this large, largest, and best American art publication.

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NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

All Certificates should be sent in by Nov. 1, 1876. These sent in thereafter require no additional charge. Schedules of the supplies required with quantities and the standard samples can be seen in the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Quartermasters' Offices, No. 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and 319 Broadway, New York, and at Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposal and all information desired can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies," addressed to W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

Proposals for Supplies. NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED ON ENVELOPE "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 19th August next, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the usual inspection, for the use of the Navy. The coal to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Commandant of said Navy Yard may designate, and will be paid for at the weight of the Navy Yard scales. Viz: BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING 3,000 tons steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are required to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTLER, Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Manila Hemp NAVY PAY OFFICE, 31 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, July 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED ON ENVELOPE "Proposals for Manila Hemp," will be received at this office until MONDAY, August 21, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing fifty tons, of 2540 pounds per ton, of MANILA HEMP, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, subject thereto to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the Commandant's Office at the said Navy Yard, where all information can be obtained.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the order if accepted.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Charlestown Navy Yard. All Hemp rejected must be removed at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

CHARLES W. ABBOT, Pay Director U. S. Navy.

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It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.

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Please ship me by express double the amount of last invoice Vanity Fair. I had a little pain to take at first in introducing Vanity Fair, but now those who have used it would not smoke any other tobacco.

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Good Mixed Tea, 50, 60, 70
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Gunpowder, 50, 1.00
Good Coffee, 35
Coffee Supertative, 40

CHARLES STOUGHTON, 145 Front st., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 678.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

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THE ARMY.

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J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert F. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, Headquarters, in the field.

Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant John S. Lound, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry, Commanding: Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.

Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. G. Pennypacker: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Major James F. Martin, A. A. G.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. JOHN H. KING, 9th Inf., Supt., Hdqrs. New York.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major R. A. Crofton, 17th Inf., Commanding Depot.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon F. F. Aspell, U. S. A.

First Lieut. O. B. Read, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. J. S. King, 13th Inf.

First Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, 12th Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steiglers, U. S. A.

DEPT.—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major E. C. Mason, 31st Inf., Commanding Depot.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

First Lieut. L. M. Morris, 30th Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., 1st Lt. H. M. Benson, 7th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Building, 1st Lt. J. P. Thompson, 3d Inf.

Boston, Mass., 2 Balmain st., 1st Lt. W. Auman, 18th Inf.

Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., 1st Lt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st., 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.

New York City, 109 West street, 1st Lt. J. Harold, 19th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 1st Lt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 144 Seneca st., 1st Lt. C. H. Western, 14th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 219 Randolph st., 1st Lt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.

Ind.apolis, Ind., 17 W. Wash- 1st Lt. T. H. Logan, 5th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. W. T. Hariz, 15th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 73 Cherry st., 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.

Columbus, O., 2d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.

Newport, Ky., 1st Lt. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

Washington, D. C., 519 7th st., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

THE SECRETARY TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1876.

To General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States on the 10th instant passed the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and the several States and the citizens thereof; and Whereas, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and Whereas, All citizens, without distinction of race or class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or that may occur hereafter, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the penalty of death.

The President directs that in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not now engaged in subduing the savages on the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper authorities for protecting all citizens without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of "certain, condign and effectual punishment" upon all persons who shall "attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage," as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law.

Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time after consultation with the law officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., Aug. 10, 1876.

The following order is received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 10, 1876.

By direction of the President Gen. W. T. Sherman and Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, are appointed members of the Commission to examine "the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States," as provided by section 4, act approved July 24, 1876, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes.

J. D. CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

S. O., W. D., Aug. 9, 1876.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In order to facilitate the prosecution of Geographical Surveys west of the 100th meridian, in charge of First Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for the ensuing fiscal year, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for civilian employes, escorts, material, instruments, collections, subsistence, and other supplies, and will supply forage, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and pay the necessary guides, packers, herders, laborers, teamsters, etc., upon proper requisition. Actual travelling expenses will be furnished to such civilian assistants as may be designated by Lieut. Wheeler.

The Commissary Department will furnish the necessary commissary stores, upon proper requisitions in accordance with G. O. No. 50, of 1875.

The Ordnance Department will furnish, upon proper requisition, such ordnance and ordnance stores as may be required.

Authority is granted for sale, at cost price, to assistants and employes, for the personal use while in the field, of necessary stores from the supply departments of the Army.

M. D. P., August 3, 1876.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1876.

To the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: Referring to G. O. No. 7, Feb. 2, 1876, from this office, publishing report of a Board of officers relative to "the horse-shoes and mule-shoes best adapted to the Service," I have the honor to inform you that the General of the Army at the instance of the Secretary of War, desires that you call for reports of trials of the horse-shoes recommended by the Board, from the various commands using them, such reports to be forwarded by you to this office for the information of the Department. Very respectfully, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The desired reports will be forwarded to these Headquarters, through Dept. Headquarters, without delay.

CH. LETTER 10, DEPT. GULF, Aug. 7, 1876.

Pursuant to instructions from the Lieutenant-General

Commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, the Department Commander directs that Commanding Officers of posts in this Department will hereafter forward (direct) to Division Headquarters, at the date of issue, copies of all orders or instructions issued by them directing the movement of troops under their command.

G. O. 13, HDQRS DEPT. MO., Aug. 4, 1876.

Under the requirements of the law of June 16, 1874 (published in G. O. 58, A. G. O., 1874), old pattern hats, uniform caps, forage-caps, uniform-coats, uniform-jackets, flannel sack-coats, and unlined coats must be issued before the new pattern clothing can be supplied. This requirement of the law is now made more imperative, in consequence of the reduced appropriation for clothing and equipage for the current fiscal year.

Post quartermasters are instructed to make no issues from the new pattern clothing furnished their posts for the current fiscal year, until the supply of old pattern clothing on hand is exhausted.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, July 22, 1876.

For the information of all concerned, the best target practice of the companies in this Department, for the month of June, is hereby announced.

This circular will be read to the companies at the first evening parade after receipt.

Distance.	Regt-ment.	Post.	Company Com-manders.	Percent. of Hits.
450 yards.	I 24th Inf	Ringgold Bk.	Capt. Armstrong	33
400 yards.	G 24th Inf	Ringgold Bks.	Capt. Johnson	43
300 yards.	K 11th Inf	Fort Richardson	Capt. Jackson	80
250 yards.	G 11th Inf	Fort Griffin	Capt. Schwan	69
200 yards.	H 11th Inf	Fort Concho	Capt. Gilbreth	60
150 yards.	K 25th Inf	Fort Davis	Capt. Tomkins	76
100 yards.	I 25th Inf	Fort Davis	Capt. Lawson	81
50 yards.	K 25th Inf	Fort Davis	Capt. Tomkins	77

All the companies in the Department practiced during June, except those in the field with scouting expedition.

NOMINATIONS.

This President, August 12, nominated the following persons to be Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army: Thomas H. Ekersop, at large; Sergeant J. Wesley Rosenquest, of the general service; B. H. Cheever, of Illinois; William J. Nicholson, of the District of Columbia; Josiah H. King, of Pennsylvania; John Guest, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Joseph W. Pinder, of Georgia; Isaac R. Dunkelberger, of Pennsylvania; Henry F. Wells, of Rhode Island; Corp. Harry Tiffany, 3d Artillery; William P. Goodwin, of Ohio; John C. Dent, at large; Lea Feliger, at large.

CONFIRMATIONS.

By the Senate Aug. 15: First Lieut. Galbraith Rodgers to be captain in the 5th Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler to be first lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry; Second Lieut. Emerson Griffith and Daniel H. Burch to be first lieutenants in the 13th and 17th Infantry respectively; Second Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 4th Infantry, to be second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery; Sergeant J. W. Rosenquest and Corporal Harry Tiffany to be second lieutenants; also the following to be second lieutenants: Lea Feliger, John C. Dent, and Theodore Heckerson from at large; B. H. Cheever, Jr., of Illinois; William J. Nicholson of the District of Columbia; J. R. Dunkelberger, Josiah H. King and John Guest, Jr., of Pennsylvania; J. W. Pinder of Georgia; Henry F. Wells of Rhode Island, and William P. Goodman of Ohio; the Rev. George Ward Dunbar of Wisconsin, to be Post Chaplain.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett will report to the C. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.).

The following named officers, when relieved at the U. S. Mil. Academy, will report to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty: Capt. A. M. Miller and T. H. Handbury (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.).

Post Chaplain T. B. Van Horn from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report C. Gen. Dept. Platte for duty (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort from Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to duty at Fort Sully (S. O. 98, D. D.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Surg. J. H. Janeway member G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., August 6 (S. O. 110, D. S.).

Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., will proceed to Ft. Buford, and report to Col. W. B. Hazen, 6th Infantry, for duty (S. O. 96, D. D.).

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., to duty at this station (S. O. 105, M. D. P.).

Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., August 5, will proceed to the site of the new post on the Yellowstone. On arrival at the site of the post, Capt. Heintzelman will report by letter to the Department commander for further instructions (S. O. 94, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. W. T. Owsley will proceed to Medicine Bow Station, W. T., for duty (S. O. 111, D. P.).

Capt. D. Weisel, A. Surgeon, member G. C.-M. Fort Stevens, Or., August 4 (S. O. 99, D. C.).

Majors R. H. Alexander, Surgeon; H. Clay Wood, Adj.-General, and G. H. Weeks, Q. M., members G. C.-M. Fort Townsend, Wash. T., August 17 (S. O. 99, D. C.)

Col. D. B. Sacket, Inspector-General of Division, will proceed to the following places for the purpose of inspecting the money accounts of disbursing officers: Milwaukee, St. Paul, Rock Island (via Chicago, Ill.), Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis, Jefferson Barracks, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Detroit (S. O. 81, M. D. M.)

Major J. H. Eaton, P. D., Chief Paymaster, will pay Co. D, 4th Artillery, at Fort Canby, Wash. T., to include the muster of June 30, 1876 (S. O. 98, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Bnffington will return to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, for duty (S. O. 146, D. T.)

Post Chaplain B. L. Baldrige will proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, for duty as post chaplain (S. O. 143, D. T.)

Col. N. H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Division, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Columbus, Ohio, and make an inspection of the penitentiaries at these places used as military prisons (S. O. 153, M. D. A.)

A. A. Surg. C. T. Gibson will continue on duty with (Cos. A and D) the 5th Infantry, and proceed with it to Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 168, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon will report on the 5th instant, to Lieut. J. Laferty, 8th Cavalry, in charge of recruits for Dept. Columbia (S. O. 108, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen will proceed to Cheyenne Agency for duty (S. O. 98, D. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, August 7, Major W. R. Gibson, P. D. (S. O. 147, D. T.)

Capt. J. F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, extended twenty days (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., extended 2 months (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.)

RELIEVED.

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., July 17, as member G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 89 (S. O. 94, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. A. T. Fitch from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 165, D. M.)

Capt. J. W. Cuyler from duty with the Batt. of Engineers (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.)

Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., from the charge of the following named National Military Cemeteries: Ball's Bluff, City Point, Cold Harbor, Culpeper, Danville, Fort Harrison, Fredericksburg, Glendale, Hampton, Poplar Grove, Richmond, Seven Pines, Staunton, Winchester, and Yorktown, Va.; Annapolis, Md., and Grafton, W. Va. (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.)

G. C.-M.

The proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of Asst. Surgeon Augustus A. Yeomans, U. S. A., have been submitted to the President, who approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but, in view of the recommendation to clemency presented by all the members of the court, is pleased to commute the sentence to "a suspension from rank and pay, except fifty dollars per month, for one year" (G. C.-M. O. 115, H. Q. A.)

REVOKED.

S. O. 94, from these Hdqrs. in consequence of the suspension of the work for this season at the site of the new post on the Yellowstone (S. O. 96, D. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT (N. Y.)

The Quartermaster's Department in this city lost a faithful and efficient employee on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Harry Munn, the mail clerk and general out-door agent of the Department, under Gen. Rufus Ingalls, for some twelve years past, died on that date, from malarial typhoid fever, after a brief illness. He will be remembered and his loss regretted by many merchants and others in this city, with whom his genial manner and upright business qualifications made him a general favorite.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, 1876:

Co. D, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Wallace, Kas.

Co. L, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lyon, Col.

Cos. A, C, E, and F, 1st Artillery, to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Cos. C, G, and H, 3d Artillery, to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Co. I, 3d Artillery, to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Cos. G and K, 1st Infantry, from Fort Randall, D. T., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Headquarters and Co. F, 17th Infantry, from Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Co. A, 17th Infantry, from Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Co. E, 20th Infantry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Co. H, 20th Infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—Lieut. F. K. Upham, July 17, member, G. C.-M. instituted S. O. 89 and 90, vice Lieut. T. T. Knox, relieved. Lieut. W. R. Parnell, same date, member, G. C.-M. instituted S. O. 89 and 91, vice Lieut. F. K. Upham, relieved (S. O. 94, D. C.)

Transfers.—Lieut. T. Garvey, from Co. M to Co. C; Lieut. A. Brodie, from Co. C to Co. M (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. E. Fort D. A. Russell; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Steele, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—The journey made by Lieut. C.

T. Hall from Grand Island, Neb., to Cheyenne, W. T., and return, is hereby approved (S. O. 111, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Aug. 11, to Lieut. C. Augur, A. D. C. (S. O. 151, D. G.)

Transfer.—First Lieut. J. G. MacAdams, from Co. H to Co. E; First Lieut. W. P. Clark, from Co. E to Co. H (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Robinson, Neb.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. H. I. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. E. Fort Elliott, Tex.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.

* In the Field.

Detached Service.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 80, M. D. M.)

Lieut. L. O. Parker will relieve Lieut. H. W. Lawton of the recruiting rendezvous at Boston, Mass. Lieut. Lawton will join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.)

Court-martial.—The proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of Second Lieut. Matthew Leeper, Jr., have been submitted to the President, who approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and is pleased to commute the sentence to "suspension from rank and pay for six months" (G. C.-M. O. 109, H. Q. A.)

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C. T.

* Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

From the Front.—An officer writes us as follows from "Camp of Crook's command, base of the Big Horn mountains, Goose Creek, W. T., Aug. 4: As an illustration of the uncertainty of mail communications in this vicinity accept the meanderings of your own letter of June the middleth. It reached me one march out from Fetterman, the wooden-headed idiot of a P. M. at ——— having held it there while we were in the vicinity because it had "Big Horn Expedition" on the envelope, and in his enlightened opinion the 5th was not entitled to letters so addressed until they actually joined the same. No messenger has gone in since its reception. To-night a mail courier is to start for Fetterman. To-morrow we pull out after Sitting Bull. You'll hear the result probably before this reaches you. . . . The 5th is in superb condition, not a particle worn down by the incessant marching of the last three weeks. . . . Crook's command means business, and we may fail, but I don't believe it."

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; C. F. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Change of Station.—Lieuts. J. W. Wilkinson and E. B. Fuller, 8th Cavalry, Aug. 3, having been transferred to this regiment, will join his regiment (S. O. 145, D. T.)

Transfers.—McGucker.—Whereas, The Cavalry Detachment Library Association has learned with profound sorrow of the death of the esteemed ex-member, John McGucker, trumpeter of Co. I, 7th U. S. Cavalry, killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25.

Resolved, That in the death of John McGucker, the C. D. L. A. has lost a true friend and a man whom we all admired for his activity, and loved for his hearty kindness.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. JAMES GUINANE, President.

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Change of Station.—Capt. J. H. Coster, A. D. C., will be considered, in respect to quarters, fuel and forage, as on duty at San Francisco from July 1, 1876 (S. O. 107, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—The C. O. of Presidio, Cal., will send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Lieut. J. Laferty, all enlisted men and laundresses for Dept. Columbia (S. O. 108, M. D. P.)

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; K. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McKee, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley is assigned to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 163, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Garland, Col., to command Co. G, of this regiment, during temporary absence of Lieut. J. Conline (S. O. 75, D. N. M.)

Major J. F. Wade, special inspector at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 168, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley (S. O. 163, D. M.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. G. I. L. Fort Cocho, Tex.; B. E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Texas

Detached Service.—Lieut. R. H. Pratt, member, G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 8 (S. O. 110, D. S.) Lieut. E. P. Turner will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo. (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.)

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Ft. Barry Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. Fort Sill, I. T.

2nd ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Foot, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; L. Fort Macon, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.; C. H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. E. L. Huggins and Eli D. Hoyle will proceed to Fort Johnston, N. C., for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 109, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to Capt. J. I. Rodgers; one month to Lieut. E. M. Weaver (S. O. 155, M. D. A.)

3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; H. A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. E. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut. H. B. Osgood, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western University of Penn. (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

4th ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. C. F. Presidio, Cal.; K. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; H. Point San Jose, Cal.; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. M. P. Miller, G. B. Rodney, members, and Lieut. P. Leary, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stevens, Or., Aug. 4 (S. O. 99, D. C.)

Lieut. J. M. Jones, Aug. 7, will report to the C. O. Point San Jose for temporary duty (S. O. 75, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to Lieut. A. B. Dyer (S. O. 154, M. D. A.)

5th ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent, Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Lieut. E. T. Brown, members, and Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 8 (S. O. 110, D. S.)

1st INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. Ft. Rice; C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Rejoin.—Capt. G. Mallory will join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.)

2nd INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. E. Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. C. Cook, W. Falck, Lieuts. A. McIntyre, F. O. Briggs, members, and Lieut. C. A. Dempsey, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7 (S. O. 110, D. S.)

3rd INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. Holly Springs, Miss.; F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. E. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; F. McComb City, Miss.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Page, Aug. 9, to inspect at McComb City, Miss., certain Q. M. stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 150, D. G.)

Lieut. F. B. Jones, R. Q. M., Aug. 8, to Jackson, Barracks, La. (S. O. 149, D. G.)

Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. Fort Stevens, Aug. 4 (S. O. 99, D. C.)

Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., will report to C. O., Fort Stevens, Or., temporarily, for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 99, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—On Surg. certificate, to Lieut. T. S. Wallace, extended three months (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

4th INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B. Cp. Brown, W. T.; C. D. F. I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. H. Spencer, in command of 75 Ute scouts, at Fort Fred Steele, W. T., will proceed with them to join expedition in the field (S. O. 109, D. P.)

5th INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. D. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.

* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 163, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Aug. 9, will assume command of Cos. C and I of his regiment and proceed with them to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 165, D. M.)

Cos. C and I, Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, commanding, will proceed to the point selected for the site of the new post on the Yellowstone River, and relieve the company of the 6th Infantry from Fort Buford (S. O. 97, D. D.)

Capt. J. S. Casey, now at Fort Larned, Kan., will repair to this point and await the arrival of his company from Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 163, D. M.)

Cos. A and D will proceed to Bismark, D. T., fully equipped for field service (S. O. 168, D. M.)

6th INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Depot.—A depot for the Yellowstone River is established at Fort Buford, under the orders of Col. W. B. Hazen (S. O. 96, D. D.)

7th INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

8th INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Op. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

9th INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

THE SITUATION.

We are in hourly expectation of news from one of the two columns now in the field, but up to August 17 nothing but "rumors of war" have reached our ears. At various points straggling Indians have come in within a few days and reported a bloody battle, but the most authentic account from a Shoshone scout who arrived at Camp Brown, Wyo., August 14 represented that Gen. Crook was (Aug. 10) "well down" on the Tongue river, and he thinks that Crook struck a Sioux village on the 11th or 12th.

The Deer Lodge (Montana) *New North-west* prints the following letter from Gen. Sherman to Gov. Potts:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1876.

Gov. B. F. Potts, Helena, Montana:
DEAR GENERAL: Your several letters, sending news of Custer's battle on the Little Big Horn, have been received. I again repeat that the probabilities are that the President will not ask for volunteers, but undertake to reduce the Sioux by the regular troops. It is going to be a hard fight, but Gen. Sheridan, Terry and Crook feel confident. Each of the columns will have nearly two thousand men, quite as many as can be maintained on the Big Horn. Congress has provided \$300,000 for the posts on the Yellowstone, and Gen. Sheridan thinks he can get the material up this season. Sitting Bull has surely been reinforced from the agencies along the Missouri and those near the head of White Earth, and has procured much ammunition from the same sources. I think it will be the part of prudence for you to organize companies enough in Montana to make up a regiment to defend the east frontier, should the Sioux turn toward the Gallatin Valley to steal horses and cattle, but I would not advise anything like a stampede in any event. Don't expect to be called out or mastered in, for it is better on all accounts that the people of Montana should not be interrupted in their farming or mining operations at this time.

Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

In the closing hours of the session the bill for the increase of the cavalry to the maximum strength of 100 per company became a law, in compliance with the following request:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a telegram of the 5th of August, Inst., from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Sherman; a letter of the 11th of the present month from Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War, and a letter from the latter of the same date to me, all setting forth the possible needs of the Army in consequence of existing hostilities. I would strongly urge upon Congress the necessity for making some provision for a contingency which may arise during the vacation for more troops in the Indian country than it is now possible to send. It would seem to me to be much more economical and better to authorize an increase of the present cavalry force by 2,500 privates, but if this is not deemed advisable then that the President be authorized to call out not exceeding five regiments, 1,000 strong each, of volunteers to serve for a period not exceeding six months. Should the latter authority be given I would not order out any volunteers unless in my opinion, based upon reports from the scene of war, I deemed it absolutely necessary, and then only the smallest number considered sufficient to meet the emergency.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11, 1876.

The following is General Sheridan's letter to General Sherman:

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

I have not yet been able to reinforce the garrison at Red Cloud, at Spotted Tail, or at Smoking Rock, to be strong enough to count the Indians or to arrest and disarm those coming in. I beg of you to see the Military Committee of the House and urge on the necessity of increasing the cavalry regiments to 100 to each company.

Gen. Crook's total strength is 1,774, Terry's 1,678, and to give this force to them I have stripped every post from the line of the Manitoba to Texas. We want more mounted men.

We have not exceeded the law enlisting Indian scouts; in fact, have not as many as the law allows us. The whole number in this division is only 114. The Indians with Gen. Crook are not enlisted or even paid. They are not worth paying. They are with him only to gratify their desire for a fight and their thirst for revenge on the Sioux.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

TERRY'S LATEST ROSTER.

Gen. Terry, commanding. Capt. E. W. Smith, 18th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. H. P. Hughes, 3d Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Gibbs, 6th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. Williams, Chief of Medical Department; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, Chief Ordnance Officer; Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, Quartermaster; Lieut. Edward Maguire, Chief Engineer Officer; Lieut. Walker, 17th Infantry, Assistant Engineer; Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, form his staff.

The composition of the force is as follows: Battalion 7th Infantry, 15 officers and 200 men; 3d Cavalry, 10 officers and 182 men; Battalion of 22d Infantry, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 17 officers and 212 men; Battalion 17th Infantry, 6 officers and 87 men; Battalion of 6th Infantry, 8 officers and 165 men; the 7th Cavalry, mustering 16 officers and 545 men; one battery of three guns and some 75 Indian scouts complete the column.

All the infantry will be under the command of Gen. Gibbon, and Gen. Brislin as the ranking cavalry officer at present, will be chief of cavalry, Col. Moore, of the 6th, takes command of the companies of the 17th and the 6th Infantry, which will form the headquarters guard. Col. Moore is the officer who during the war told Morgan he could not entertain a proposition to surrender on the Fourth of July. The artillery will be under the command of Lieut. Low, and the ordnance guard will be commanded by Capt. O. E. Michaelis.

GENERAL GIBBON'S STAFF

will consist of the following officers: Lieut. L. F. Barnett, Adjutant, 7th Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, Regimental Quartermaster; Lieut. A. T. McClelland, 2d Cavalry, Acting Engineer Officer.

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry—Officers, 55; men, 922. Cavalry—Officers, 26; men, 574. Battery—Officers, 2; men, 40; scouts, 75. Total—Officers, 83; men, 1,611; depot officers, 3; men, 120.

The depot guard is made up of one company of the 7th Infantry, under Capt. L. H. Sanger, the command.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. Co., E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Co., Fort Concho, Tex.; D. Co., San Antonio, Tex.; G. Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Co., Fort Duncan, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. Co., Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. Co., Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. Co., Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Co., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—On Surg. certificate, to Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury, extended eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. Aug. 14, W. D.).

Resigned.—The resignation of Second Lieut. W. W. Shipman has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 10, 1876 (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. Co., Angel Island, Cal.; A. Co., Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Co., Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Co., Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Co., Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Co., Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Co., Camp Hancock, Nev.; I. Co., Alcatraz Island, Cal.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Co., Bayou Sara, La.; C. Co., Clinton, La.; G. Co., Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Co., Fort Gibson, Miss.; K. Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. H. M. McCawley and E. Griffith, members, G. Co.-M. (S. O. 148, D. G.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. Co., F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Co., Fort Hall, Idaho; D. Co., and E. Co., Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Co., Fort Cameron, Utah.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will report to the C. O., Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, Wash. T., temporarily, for G. Co.-M. duty (S. O. 99, D. C.).

Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., member, G. Co.-M. Fort Townsend, Aug. 17, and Fort Stevens, Aug. 4 (S. O. 99, D. C.).

Roster.—The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the July roster, were as follows:

Fort Cameron, U. T.: Lieut.-Col. H. Douglas; Capt. D. Krause; G. Co., Capt. J. H. Vandermile; D. Co., Capt. E. Trotter; E. Co., Lieut. P. Hanson; G. Co., A. Co., M. and A. C. S.; Lieut. A. Austin; I. Co., Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson; E. Co., Lieut. R. A. Lovell; D. Post Adj. Lieut. Hall, I. T.; Capt. A. H. Bainbridge; A. Co., Lieut. J. Hall, A. Co., A. Co., M. and A. C. S., and Post Adj. Camp Douglas, U. T.: Major M. Bryant; Capt. G. S. Carpenter; K. Co., Capt. S. McConnell; H. Co., Lieut. J. E. Quentin; H. Co., Lieut. J. H. Gustin; E. Co., W. W. McCommon, Regt. and Post Adj.; C. H. Warren, R. Co., M. Post G. M., A. C. S., and Post Treasurer. In the Field: Capt. D. W. Burke; Capt. J. Kennington; B. Co., Capt. T. F. Tobey; F. Co., Lieut. J. Murphy; B. Co., Lieut. F. Taylor; I. Co., Lieut. R. T. Yeatman; I. Co., Lieut. C. F. Lloyd; B. Co., Lieut. F. S. Calhoun; F. Co., Detached Service: Lieut. J. A. Sladen, E. A. D. C. to Gen. Howard; Capt. G. W. Davis; I. Co., Lieut. J. A. Buchanan; Fort Whipple; Lieut. S. J. Mulhall; H. Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Lieut. C. B. Western; K. Co., Cleveland, O., On Leave; Col. J. E. Smith; Lieut. T. B. Briggs; A. Co., Lieut. C. A. Johnson; F. Co., Loss Since Last Roster: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Woodward, promoted Col. 15th Infantry; Capt. C. B. Atcheson, wholly retired; First Lieut. G. W. Steele, resigned; First Lieut. R. P. Warren, deceased.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. Co., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Co., Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Co., Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Co., Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Co., Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Co., Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Co., Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Co., Fort Marcy, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to Capt. H. H. Humphreys.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. Co., New Fort Barracks, Ky.; E. Co., Lebanon, Ky.; D. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; B. Co., Jackson, Miss.; I. Co., Shreveport, La.; G. Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—Lieut. H. C. Ward, R. Q. M., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., on public business (S. O. 113, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, to Lieut. I. O. Shelby (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. Co., Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Co., Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Co., Fort Rice, D. T.; A. Co., G. Co., H. Co., Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I. Co., Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Change of Station.—Hdqrs of this regiment transferred to Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 96, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, Aug. 9, will proceed to Standing Rock Agency, D. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 97, D. D.).

Rejoin.—Lieut. T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., will join the Hdqrs of his regiment at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 96, D. D.).

Lieut. Cairns.—Robert Cairns, who died at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., on the 4th inst., was born in Ireland, and entered the Service of the United States at Camp Temple, Ky., April 30, 1862, as second lieutenant in the 28th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until Nov. 4, 1864, when he was mustered out by reason of resignation, having in the meantime become a first lieutenant. On October 16, 1867, he was appointed from Kentucky to a second lieutenant in the 17th Infantry, and remained in that organization on its consolidation with the 44th Infantry in 1869. After serving some years in Texas he was stationed with his company at Cheyenne Agency until June 1, 1875, when his promotion to a first lieutenant was carried out to Co. F at Fort Abercrombie, where he remained until his death.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. Co., G. H. Columbia, S. C.; A. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. Co., Yorkville, S. C.; E. Co., Greenville, S. C.; F. Co., Aiken, N. C.

Detached Service.—Major W. H. Brown will proceed to Louisville, Ky. (S. O. 109, D. S.).

Capt. J. Kline, Lieuts. D. H. Floyd, C. W. Williams, members, G. Co.-M. McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7 (S. O. 110, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut. W. S. Patten (S. O. 110, D. S.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. Co., Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Co., Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Co., Fort Larned, Kas.; E. Co., Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. Co., Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Co., Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Co., Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—Capt. L. O'Reilly will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty as Recorder of the Commission to examine "the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States" (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Co., Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Co., Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Co., Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. Co., Pembina, D. T.; K. Co., Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Co., G. Co., Fort A. Lincoln; E. Co., Fort Abercrombie; H. Co., Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. R. M. Taylor and P. Tilton, members, G. Co.-M. instituted S. O. 87 (S. O. 95, D. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. Co., H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Co., Camp Harney, Or.; B. Co., Fort Wrangell, Alaska; C. Co., Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Co., Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Co., Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Co., Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. F. Spurgin, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, members, and Lieut. J. M. Ross, J. A. Co. of G. Co.-M. Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Aug. 17 (S. O. 99, D. C.).

Lieut. W. H. Boyle, A. D. C., member, G. Co.-M. Fort Stevens, Or., Aug. 4 (S. O. 99, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut. W. Wittich (S. O. 100, D. C.).

Eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Capt. W. F. Spurgin (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.).

Three months, to Lieut. J. W. Duncan (S. O. Aug. 14, W. D.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Co., Ft. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Co., Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. Co., Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Co., E. Co., Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Co., Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. J. M. Webster (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. Co., D. Co., Ft. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Co., Fort Hart, Neb.; B. Co., Ft. Platte, Neb.; E. Co., Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Co., Fort Russell, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. W. L. Clarke (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.).

Capt. T. M. K. Smith, extended three months (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.).

Lieut. E. De Russy Nichols.—In the untimely death of this young officer, we are called to mourn another member of a strictly military family, whose ancestors on both sides are prominent in the history of our country. Lieut. Nichols was the great grandson of Thomas A. De Russy, a first lieutenant of the Navy during the Revolution, who fought with Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard*; a grandson of the well-known veteran of the Engineer Corps, Gen. R. E. De Russy, and eldest son of the distinguished soldier and gentleman, Gen. W. A. Nichols, whose death while on Sherman's staff in this city in 1869 caused such wide-spread regret. The writer of this article knew "De Russy Nichols" intimately, from early boyhood, and recalls with tender emotion the brave, generous nature which made him the over-riding champion of the weak, and the warm-hearted noble traits which endeared him to his schoolmates, and in after years to all those with whom he was associated. Of commanding figure, and a type of robust manhood, Lieut. Nichols seemed destined for a long life and a brilliant record in the profession, which, true to his blood, was his first choice. The announcement of his death at the headquarters of his regiment, Omaha Barracks, Neb., after an illness of but a few days, comes with the most painful surprise to his friends, and to his grief-stricken mother and brother, brings such sorrow as may not be approached, even by the pen of "FRIENDSHIP."

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6, 1876.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. Co., Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Co., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. Co., I. Co., Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Co., Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. B. M. Custer will proceed to the camp of the scouting expedition on the Pecos river, Tex., for duty (S. O. 145, D. T.).

Lieut. M. C. Wessells will return to Ringgold Barracks, Tex., for duty (S. O. 143, D. T.).

Lieut. H. F. Leggett will proceed to the camp on Pecos river, Tex., for duty (S. O. 148, D. T.).

Lieut. H. F. Leggett will remain in Omaha after the departure of his command (S. O. 148, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. Co., H. I. Co., Fort Davis, Tex.; C. Co., D. Co., Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Co., Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Co., Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. C. Ord is assigned to temporary duty with Co. D, 10th Infantry (S. O. 147, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Capt. M. L. Courtney, extended to October 31 (S. O., Aug. 11, W. D.).

Lieut. F. A. Kendall, extended five days (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1876.

Capt. L. Thompson, 2d Cavalry—Died July 19, 1876, at Camp on Yellowstone River, M. T.

Second Lieut. W. W. Shipman, 11th Infantry—Resigned Aug. 10, 1876.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, Aug. 16: Lieut. George R. Cecil, 13th Infantry; Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. A.; Major C. L. Best, 1st Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Roberts, 4th Artillery; Lieut. S. K. Stafford, 15th Infantry; Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Artillery; Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 3d Artillery; Lieut. G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. W. R. Maize, 20th Infantry.

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and eighty recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Cheyenne, Wyo. T., for assignment as follows: Sixty for the 4th Infantry; ninety for the 9th Infantry; thirty for the 14th Infantry (S. O., Aug. 15, W. D.).

LETTERS have been received at this office for the following persons: Gen. Thos. Jordan; Capt. S. Plummer, late 26th Infantry, afterwards of cavalry; Capt. T. K. Gibbs; Lieut. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. Artillery; Lieut. A. Larke, 26th regiment; Bronte, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; Charles Delworth; George McKenney (case of deep trouble—important).

THE Army and Navy Gazette hears that the working of the Gatling has been so favorably reported upon by the ships already supplied with this arm, that it has been decided to forward a large number to Malta in order that almost every ship in the Mediterranean may be provided with one, at least, of these guns.

der of the depot; the dismounted men of the 7th Cavalry and a detachment of scouts.

ORDER OF MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT DAKOTA.
IN THE FIELD, CAMP AT MOUTH OF
ROSEBUD CREEK, August 7, 1876.

General Field Orders No. 7.

The troops in the field will be organized for the coming movement as follows:

The battalion of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Twenty-second Infantry will constitute a brigade under the command of Colonel Gibbon, Seventh Infantry; the battalion of the Second Cavalry and Seventh Cavalry, the battery of artillery and the Indian scouts will report directly to the Department commander. Major Jos. S. Brislin, Second Cavalry, is appointed Chief of Cavalry on the staff of the Department commander. He will, however, until further orders retain command of the battalion of his own regiment.

By command of **BRIG.-GEN. TERRY.**
E. W. SMITH, Capt. 18th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Memorandum of the formation of the troops and train during the coming march: The Indian scouts will form the extreme advance and will furnish outlying flankers for the main body. The advance guard will consist of one battalion of cavalry. The main body will be formed as follows: First, one battalion, Seventh Cavalry; second, the battery; third, the wagon train; fourth, a rear guard of one battalion of cavalry; fifth, two battalions of infantry on the right flank of the train; sixth, the battalion of infantry of the left flank of the train. The beef herd will be driven alternately on the right and left of the train and between the covering infantry.

The train will be formed as follows: First, ambulances; second, headquarters' wagons; third, ordnance wagons; fourth, regimental and battalion wagons; fifth, the supply wagons.

By command of **BRIG.-GEN. TERRY.**
E. W. SMITH, Capt. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SEVENTH.

The following is the present organization of the 7th Cavalry: Major M. J. Reno, commanding; Adjutant, T. D. Wallace; Quartermaster, W. D. Edgerly; Capt. M. Movlan, Co. A.; Capt. T. M. McDougall, Co. B.; Lieut. E. G. Mathey, Co. C; Capt. T. B. Weir, Co. D; Lieut. C. C. De Rudio, Co. E; Lieut. E. Eckerson, Co. F; Lieut. A. M. Gibson, Co. G; Capt. F. W. Bentzen, Co. H; Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Co. I; Lieut. C. A. Varum, Co. J; Lieut. E. S. Godfrey, Co. K; Lieut. L. M. Hare, Co. L; Capt. T. H. French, Co. M.

There is a pretty general feeling that the surviving officers who were in the fight should receive brevet rank, in acknowledgment of their constancy and gallantry in one of the most terrible Indian battles that has ever taken place. The brevet rank costs the country nothing, but it is esteemed by the soldier as a mark of approval and commendation given by the country as a reward for service performed. The following circular has been issued by Major Reno:

HQ'S OF THE 7TH CAVALRY, August 7, 1876.

General Orders No. 18.

For this expedition the regiment will be organized into two battalions. First battalion, Capt. Bentzen, Cos. H, G, C, M; Second battalion, Capt. Weir, Cos. A, B, K, D. Battalion commanders will receive orders only through the commanding officer of the regiment or direct from the department commander.

By command of **MAJOR M. A. RENO.**
GEORGE D. WALLACE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Although the men are in good spirits, and the horses in fair trim, there has been some suffering from want of vegetables and fresh meat.

A *Pioneer Press* despatch from the Sioux expedition, received Aug. 14, says: "The weather is hot beyond precedent; the mercury to-day indicates from 100 to 115 degrees in the shade, according to locality. Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat. One of the most formidable difficulties to be anticipated on this march is want of water and grass. There has been no rain for many weeks, and the Rosebud contains but little water at its mouth, and it is to be feared that the grass which has survived the drouth has been burned by the Indians. The country hereabouts has been covered with smoke ever since the battle of Big Horn."

The *Chicago Times* correspondent, writing from Fort Buford, Aug. 11, says Gen. Terry's force, which left the Rosebud on the 8th, was accompanied by a train of 225 wagons with supplies for thirty days. Gen. Terry, with the view of forming a junction with Gen. Crook, will move down the west bank of the Rosebud for a distance of seventy miles, when the combined force will endeavor to engage the Indians in the region of the Big Horn Mountains. Crow scouts report that the main body of Sitting Bull's band is encamped on Stinking River, a tributary of the Big Horn, and to engage them it will be necessary to cross the Big Horn Mountains, which will be an almost impossible undertaking at this season of the year.

CAMP GOSSIP.

The *Herald* correspondent writes, Aug. 3: Both the officers and men set the regulations at naught, and dress very much as their fancy or their purses direct. Some are content with the regulation pants and blue shirt; others, more stylish, afford white corduroy breeches and tall riding boots, with any kind of shirts. But the true dandy dons a buckskin shirt with an immense quantity of fringe dangling about in the wind. The passage of the wagon train is pretty slow work, but it will be pushed off as rapidly as possible, owing to the want of horses. A large number of recruits for the 7th Cavalry will have to remain behind. The 7th will be left here until the last moment, in case the expected horses should arrive. The regiment musters at present 418 mounted men, and they are certainly a splendid lot of fellows. The disaster which fell on them has not broken their spirits. Horse racing is the only form of amusement within reach, and we have daily two or three races on an excellent level grass course which is behind the camp. Talking this morning with Generals Terry, Gibbon, Brislin and Miles, the subject of Custer's defeat came up, and all four expressed the opinion that Custer was justified in his confidence in the 7th. Gen. Brislin, who commands the cavalry of Gibbon's command, said: "When I saw Custer march out with his regiment I said there are men enough to whip the whole Sioux nation. I thought so, Custer thought so, and so did every officer in the Army, and there is no use therefore in blaming Custer, for every officer in the Army in his

position would have acted in the same manner he did."

Gen. Gibbon remarked: "Gen. Terry and myself have been severely criticised by the press because we were unwilling to believe that Custer's command had been annihilated, but you see the event has justified us. Custer's command was not annihilated; there were still seven companies, while five were destroyed."

REGULAR COURIERS.

The illustration of the versatility and individual courage of the regular soldier, to which we referred editorially Aug. 12, was also the subject of a General Order as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP AT MOUTH OF BIG HORN RIVER,
July 26, 1876.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER NO. 5.

The department commander has recently had urgent occasion to communicate from the camp with Brigadier-General Crook, commanding a force encamped on the head waters of Powder River. The duty of carrying dispatches between these points, through a country occupied by a large force of hostile Sioux, was of the most arduous and perilous nature as a scout, inspired by the promise of a large reward, made the attempt, but soon after abandoned it as hopeless. As a last resort a call was made on the troops of this command for volunteers, in response to which not less than twelve of these brave men promptly offered their services. From among these the following named soldiers were selected: Privates William Evans, Benjamin F. Stewart and Joseph Bell, of Company E, 17th Infantry. On the 9th day of July they set out for Gen. Crook's camp, which they reached on the 18th inst., delivered their despatches and returned arriving in camp on the 25th. In making this public acknowledgment of important services, voluntarily rendered by these soldiers at imminent risk of their lives, the department commander desires to express his deep regret that at present it is not in his power to bestow the substantial reward which was so well earned; but he is confident that an achievement undertaken in so soldierly a spirit and carried so gallantly to a successful issue will not be permitted to pass unnoticed. I wish to establish in the public mind a higher and more just estimate of the character of a United States soldier. The department commander in his own behalf, and in behalf of the officers of this command, desires to publicly thank Privates William Evans, Benjamin F. Stewart and Joseph Bell, of Company E, 17th Infantry, for a deed which reflects so much credit on the Service.

By command of Brigadier-General Terry.

E. W. SMITH, Captain 18th Infantry.

These men have as yet received no pecuniary or other reward from the Government, but will doubtless be specially compensated and decorated with the medals of honor which they have so nobly won.

GENERAL TERRY'S LOSSES.

An officer writing home from the Yellowstone, says: "General Terry marched against the hostile Sioux with scarcely eleven hundred men, and in three months' campaigning we have lost in killed, 268 soldiers, 17 officers and 5 citizens, and, in wounded, 66 soldiers and 2 officers. In other words, of the whole number who marched in the columns to battle, out of every four men one has been killed outright, and out of every three one wounded. This estimate does not include the sick, and if they be added nearly every other man in the command has been killed, wounded or ailing since we marched. Still, we are in the best of spirits; the men sing their songs merrily every night, careless of the morrow. The decimated columns are closing up, and we are going on again."

FALSE REPORT.

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE, July 26, 1876.

Editor *Herald*, Helena:

Please publish the fact that there is not the slightest evidence that any one belonging to General Custer's command was captured alive and tortured by the Sioux. On the contrary, everything leads to the belief that every officer and man was killed while gallantly fighting. I deem it proper to make this statement to contradict the harrowing accounts given in some of the papers in regard to tortured prisoners.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

MORE INDIAN ALLIES.

Letters received at Washington, Aug. 14, from the Blackfeet Indian agency, say that after a full council all the tribes of that nation, namely, the Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegiens, have resolved to reject the proposals of Sitting Bull to join in Sioux hostilities against the whites. They have, on the contrary, signified their desire to send a company of scouts to join the Government troops in the war against the Sioux. The Crows, the Rees, the Mandans, the Shoshones, the Flatheads, and the Blackfeet are all anxious to join our troops against the tyrants of the plains.

GENERAL CROOK'S COLUMN.

The *Inter-Ocean's* special correspondent with General Crook, under the date of Aug. 4, sends news later than any received from that command. He gives the following as the strength of General Crook's force, including that of General Merritt. Second Cavalry, five companies; Third Cavalry, ten companies; Fifth Cavalry, ten companies; Fourth Infantry, three companies; Ninth Infantry, three companies, and Fourteenth Infantry, four companies. The cavalry average about forty-five men to the company, the infantry forty, or sum total for the present campaign of 1,490 cavalry, 400 infantry and 250 Indian scouts; total, 2,050. Orders have just been received to take four days' rations in saddle-bags, fifteen being taken on pack-mules, and to move at daylight August 5.

Companies D and F of the Fourth Cavalry left Cheyenne, Aug. 14, and with four companies of the Fourth Artillery from the Pacific Coast, and one more of the Fourth Cavalry, are en route to join General Crook. Major Frank North, chief of an old organization known as the "Pawnee Scouts," is ordered to report to General Sheridan. He left Sidney, Neb., for Chicago Aug. 13.

It is reported that Crook's command is in fine order. Men and horses have been severely drilled daily for the past month, while the reinforcements are in especially fine trim. The animals of the Fifth Cavalry are in particularly good condition.

The Indian allies wear a small white flag on top of the war bonnet, in battle, to distinguish them from the hostiles.

SITTING BULL'S SUPPLIES.

"T" writes us from San Augustine, Aug. 5, as

follows: The resolution in Congress to prevent the further sale by American citizens of supplies of special ammunition to Sitting Bull and his bands, is certainly very well as far as it goes; but the following from the correspondence of the *Chicago Tribune*, together with the extract from the daily papers at large, may serve to develop an additional idea relative to the furnishing not only with ammunition, but with the arms themselves, and even with recruits, the savages now on the war path. (Here follow extracts from *Chicago Tribune* already quoted in *JOURNAL*, relative to Sitting Bull's exchange at Fort Peck, and with the half breeds of Manitoba, of robes for guns, also that he looks to Manitoba as a refuge or hospital for his wounded, also the cablegram from London announcing Sir E. Aitkin's inquiry in House of Commons on Sioux question); and "T" proceeds: It was perhaps unnecessary for the noble individual giving utterance to the foregoing, to couple the "humanity" with the "Great Britain," the history of that nation, both before and since it blew from the mouths of guns its own refractory tribes in India, scarcely warranting the conjunction.

The point before ourselves, as Americans, is, by what right does Great Britain, or the authorities under her, furnish, or permit to be furnished, to savages at war with us on our frontier, arms or ammunition, or yet allow the withdrawal from her own side of the border, in aid of Sitting Bull, those bands of the Sioux, acknowledged by a member of the House of Commons to be British subjects? For the humanitarians of England have not yet, so far as we are informed, made quite the indecent haste manifested by them in the days of our former trouble, and recognized even the "belligerent rights" of these rebels of the plains!

Will it be amiss, then, to open up a bit, in your columns, a subject not without interest, at least to those enduring the hardships, privations, and dangers of Indian campaigning, together with such as constitute their families and friends at home? Are we forever to submit tamely to the interference and intermeddling of the English, whenever it shall suit them to gratify a spite, or pocket an ill-gotten copper, by assuming the direction of our affairs, or arming, equipping, and reinforcing our enemies, of whatever style or complexion? Has echo, as usual, only to answer "are we?" or will the question possibly find a stronger form of response, through the medium of our highest legislative body? How far an amendment to the resolution now before Congress, inquiring as to the probable amount of arms and ammunition supplied Sitting Bull by way of Manitoba, the number of Sioux recruits furnished, and of hospitals or other form of shelter provided for the wounded in action against our troops? And to assist inquiry, how would it do for an additional clause to require investigation and report upon the subject at large, by officers commanding posts within the vicinity or nearest to the southern boundary of the above British Territory?

The *Black Hills Pioneer*, July 29, says: We have it from reliable men, recently from the railroad, that a Frenchman, a son-in-law of "Spotted Tail," lately purchased in Cheyenne many thousand cartridges, besides large quantities of loose ammunition. He had a four-mule team loaded with munitions. He was traced to a point between Rapid City and Crook City with his load, when the trace was lost until he was next seen with an empty wagon; and about that time Indians were reported on the foot-hills below Crook City.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the *JOURNAL* all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Omaha* arrived at Callao, July 15.

The *Marion* was at Lisbon, July 20.

The Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* was to leave San Francisco for a cruise north last week.

The *Sabine* was put out of commission, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 16th instant.

The *Portsmouth* was put out of commission, at Mare Island, August 7.

The *Huron* sailed, Aug. 13, from Port Royal for Portsmouth, N. H.

The *Alert* arrived at Port Said, July 20, and expected to leave, July 23, for Suez.

The *Scutara* arrived at Boston Aug. 16. Last from Portland.

The *Pensacola* expects to leave San Francisco, the latter part of this week, for the coast of Mexico, Central America, Panama, and Callao.

The *Powhatan*, Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown, arrived at Norfolk, August 11. The commander's flag was saluted, which was returned by the receiving ship *Worcester*.

Reports from the *Richmond*, at Callao, state that she is in good condition, and she is now probably far on the way to the coast of Brazil. Commodore Caldwell is to remain on the Brazil coast in command of the South Atlantic Station until otherwise instructed.

Commodore C. H. B. CALDWELL relieved Rear Admiral Warden of the command of the South Pacific Station, at Callao, July 13. The following are on the staff of Commodore Caldwell: Lt.-Comd. Jno. J. Read, chief of staff; Henry Wyllys Caldwell, secretary; M. shipman H. M. Hodges, aid.

In pursuance of the policy of reducing the pay of the Navy, rendered necessary by the refusal of Congress to make adequate appropriations, the officers of the *Minnesota*, *New Hampshire*, the iron-clads at Norfolk and Port Royal, and the torpedo boats at New York, have been put on "other duty" instead of sea-pay.

The new sloop of war *Adams* has arrived in the

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Delaware from Boston, for the purpose of a measured mile trial. The vessel made an average of 11 knots an hour, from Cape Cod to the breakwater, with a light wind all the way. As she was calculated for eleven knots, and made exactly that speed at sea, she is considered, in that respect, an eminent success. She will be tried on the measured mile in a few days.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says: "Captain Wm. T. Truxton has been detached from this yard, but it is hoped that his orders will be revoked. Capt. Truxton has won many friends in both cities, by his kind and courteous conduct, who would see his departure with sincere regret."

The yacht *Zaria* (Dawn), belonging to the Russian Imperial Yacht Club, has arrived at Philadelphia. She is owned by Count Stronganoff, a distinguished young nobleman and great yachtsman. Accompanying the Count is Count Stackelberg and Mr. George Narishkine. The yacht is commanded by Capt. Kravakoff, of the Imperial Navy of Russia. The *Zaria* was formerly Mr. Ashbury's *Lioness*, and is now anchored in the Delaware off Race-street wharf.

The *Plymouth* arrived in Halifax, N. S., Aug. 3d, and found the *Sagaya* in port, also H. M. S. *Argus*. The usual salutes were exchanged, and very agreeable relations maintained with the citizens, who called on both ships in large numbers, and offered many courtesies, as did the officers of the garrison. The weather in the harbor was warm and unusually clear, but outside fogs were visible almost daily. The *Sagaya* sailed on the 8th for Portland, Me., and the *Plymouth* followed on the 12th, but has since been reported as arriving at Gloucester, Mass., August 15th, all well. Her next port will be Boston, where it is possible she will go in dock to have her bottom scraped, her speed being much impaired by its foulness. From Boston she will return to New York.

The London *Echo* says: "Scurvy, which was at one time the scourge of seamen, is popularly believed to have disappeared under the combined influences of preserved meats and lime juice. Unfortunately this is only partially true. A few months ago a British ship reached this country with the majority of its crew so disabled by the disease that they had to be carried ashore. Salt meat is looked upon as the main cause of scurvy, but Mr. Galloway, a well-known Dublin chemist, in a recent pamphlet, does not consider salt to be the cause of scurvy, but the want of potash, which the preservation of meat by brine takes out of the flesh, in which it naturally exists. The specific action of lime-juice is little known, but is believed to consist in supplying this potash, which is dissolved out in the brine of salted provisions. Mr. Galloway, therefore, 'proposes to add to the food of seamen and others using salt meat phosphate of potash, which might be used in the same way that common salt is. Preserved meats ought also to enter into the dietary of seamen at regular intervals. If then scurvy breaks out on board ship there must have been some gross negligence on the part of the captain or owners in fulfilling the provisions of the law. Want of exercise and cold will sometimes cause scurvy, as among the Danes in South Greenland during the winter, though they scarcely touch salted provisions. But seamen are not apt to be subject to that predisposing cause."

From the *Pull Mail Gazette* we learn that the German ironclad gunboat *Wespe* (Wasp), which was launched on the 6th July, is the first of five such boats which are being built for the German admiralty at Bremen. The object of these vessels is to defend, in connection with torpedoed, exposed parts of the coast and mouths of rivers, and to escort small expeditions in the vicinity of German harbors. It was considered necessary for this purpose that they should draw but little water, that they should be easily manœuvred, be tolerably rapid, and carry a gun capable of penetrating a very thick plate at a great distance. The *Wespe* is 43.5 metres long, 10.65 broad, and its draught of water is 3.1 metres. At the bow, where it would have to encounter an enemy, it is covered with an iron plate 200 millimetres thick. The deck is also plated to a thickness of 80 millimetres, and the vessel is built in watertight compartments, with a double bottom, so as to avoid the danger of being sunk by the enemy's shot. There are two engines, together of 700-horse power, and the boat proceeds at the rate of nine knots an hour. There is sufficient storage for coal to enable the boat to go at full steam for forty hours in shallow water, or for a much longer period in deep water, where the boat may be more heavily laden. The gun is one of the heaviest of the German naval cannon, of 304 centimetres calibre, and it stands behind an ironclad shield. The *Wespe* is to make its first trial trip next October.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, writing from Lovoreno, Italy, August 1st, says: "The even tenor of our lives has been disturbed by a welcome arrival. The steam frigate *Franklin*, Captain S. R. Franklin, boomed its salute on one hot afternoon, and at once was heard on all sides—Will there be dancing on board?—Are we going to have a gay time at last? That same day, when all the gay world was driving up and down the promenade, from whence a good view of the frigate could be obtained, the salutes were fired again, this time for the visit of Mr. Torrie, United States Consul. The consequences of this official compliment nearly proved fatal to the unlucky promenaders, for at the first shot a horse ran away dragging a small vehicle after it, containing some screaming females. With difficulty the horse, maddened by the continued firing, was stopped, but not till one of the women had been thrown out of the carriage, thereby breaking her arm and otherwise fracturing herself. This was a bad omen indeed for the *Franklin*, and those who had been most eager for a dance on the decks declared their unalterable decision to avoid the ship carefully. However, nothing could surpass the regret of the *Franklin* men when news of the accident was brought to them. Though, of course,

entirely innocent in the affair, they were most anxious to do something to help the unfortunate victim, and having heard that she was a woman in poor circumstances, they at once started a subscription on board, and on the subsequent day \$120 was sent to her without delay. The good Livornese have been much gratified, as well they might be, by the munificence and kindness of the United States Navy. Since then, every day the ship is crowded with visitors, among whom we observed the Italian Minister of Marine, Benedetto Brin, who had come on board to pay his respects to Admiral Werden, who is sailing in the *Franklin*. But, alas! though the frigate is so trim, and the officers and ladies have very good times during those short visits, there is no talk of a ball, and many damsels who had laboriously prepared themselves for the occasion by learning the 'Boston,' will have to try their skill on land. The gay *cafés*, coffee-houses, gardens, all brilliantly lit at night and reflecting their lights in the dark, still water, offers many temptations to the sons of Neptune."

G. O. No. 216.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1876.

The estimates made for "Pay of the Navy" for the current year were \$7,600,000. To keep the personnel of the Navy properly employed to meet the best interests of the service and of the country, this amount was, in the opinion of the Department, actually required, as will appear from the estimates submitted, and the statements made up in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, where all naval accounts are finally settled. The representatives of the people in Congress have, however, determined that this sum was not necessary, upon the express grounds (see explanation of Conference Report on Naval Appropriation Bill) "that by a very rigid enforcement of a somewhat disused power on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to furlough officers, instead of having them under the heads of 'other duty' or 'waiting orders,' a very considerable reduction could be made," and they therefore "give the Secretary of the Navy the disagreeable duty of putting officers upon furlough, when they can be spared from the actual needs of the service, at the same time saying, that if it should be found by experiment that it is impossible to get through the fiscal year, we at another session of Congress will perhaps make it right." (Congressional Record, June 30, page 16.)

In pursuance of this policy, Congress appropriated for the current year, for the "Pay" of the Navy to be administered upon this plan, and also reduced by cutting off 1,000 from its former complement of 8,500 men, the sum of \$5,750,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 less than the amount of the estimates. Under these circumstances, the Department, although entertaining different views, feels bound to make, in good faith, the effort to bring the actual expenses of this branch of the service as near as possible to the amount appropriated by Congress. This can only be done by reducing the number of officers employed, to those absolutely needed to meet the daily pressing requirements of the service, and by putting those unemployed upon the lowest pay recognized by the provisions of existing laws.

It is indeed a "disagreeable duty" for the Secretary to be obliged to put so many well-deserving officers in a position reserved, of late years, solely for the useless and undeserving, and perhaps to reduce the pay of some gallant men below what is actually necessary for the support of their families. But he has no other alternative, except that of refusing to carry out the expressed will of the representatives of the people.

Congress will be asked, at its next session, to remedy to the deserving the evil which is thus done them, and, in the meantime, it will be understood, that this order neither imputes any wrong to, nor involves the disgrace of, any such officer; but that it is simply an effort to meet, as near as may be, the requirements of public law, binding alike upon the Department and the service.

It is therefore ordered, that—
I. Until further orders, officers relieved from sea-going vessels and having made a cruise or part of a cruise, will have as many months "leave" or "waiting orders," dating from the day of their detachment in any part of the United States, or if detached abroad, from the date of their arrival in the first port of the United States, as that cruise or part of a cruise has been in years, with a proportionate "leave" for a fraction of a year of such service. At the expiration of their "leave" or "waiting orders" such officers will thereafter be regarded as on "furlough," and are, by virtue of this order, so placed on "furlough," and will be so paid by disbursing officers without further instructions from the Department.

II. Officers relieved from shore stations, harbor ships, or special duty, will have one month's "leave" or "waiting orders," dating from the day of their detachment, at the expiration of which they will be regarded as on "furlough," and are, by virtue of this order, so placed on "furlough," and will be so paid by disbursing officers without further instructions from the Department.

III. All officers not on duty on the 1st of September next, and who are not affected by either of the two preceding paragraphs, will be regarded as on "furlough," and are, by virtue of this order, so placed on "furlough" from that date, and will thereafter be so paid by disbursing officers without further instructions from the Department.

IV. The foregoing applies only to the Active List

of the Navy, the pay of retired officers being fixed by special provision of law.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 10.—Lieutenant R. B. Peck, to the Pensacola, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
August 11.—Captain John H. Russell, to command the Powhatan on the 23d August.
Lieutenant Richard Bush, to the Vandalla on the 21st August.
Lieutenant E. C. Pendleton, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st September next.
Lieutenant Citron K. Curtis, to the receiving ship Worcester, at Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, to the Minnesota, at New York.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Levering, to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st September next from San Francisco California.

August 14.—Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, to command the North Atlantic Station on the 1st August.

Master Wm. P. Elliott, to the Miron on the 1st August.

Master A. C. Dillingham, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Midshipmen James C. Gilmore, Lovell K. Reynolds, Richard T. Milligan, and William G. Hannum, to the Hartford, at Philadelphia on the 1st August.

Medical Director R. T. Wacount, to duty as member of the Examining Board at Washington on the 15th September next.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, to duty as purchasing paymaster at Boston on the 30th September next.

Paymaster Richard Washington, to duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 30th September next.

Paymaster James Hoyt to duty on board the receiving ship Washash, at Boston, on the 30th September next.

August 15.—Master Wm. F. Low to duty on Coast Survey.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, stationed at the Boston Navy-yard, to perform the duties of aid to the commandant of the yard in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant E. P. McClellan, to the Minnesota, at New York.

August 16.—Lieutenant U. R. Harris, to the Portsmouth, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Engineer Joseph Friley, to the Vandalla, at New York.

DETACHED.

August 10.—Admiral David D. Porter, from the duties assigned him on the 17th October, 1870, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, from the Pensacola, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Charles F. Shaw, from the Pensacola, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Thos. S. Phelps, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Mate William Boyd, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

August 11.—Captain T. S. Pillsbury, from the command of the Powhatan on the 23d August, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Frank Ellery, from the receiving ship Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Dorr, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

August 12.—Medical Director Philip Lansdale, from the Franklin, on her departure to the United States, and to continue fleet surgeon of the European Station, joining such vessels as Rear-Admiral Worden may hoist his flag on.

Pay Director James B. Murry, from the Franklin, on her departure to the U. S., and ordered to settle accounts, and on the expiration of the period allowed for that duty, granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to remain on board.

August 14.—Rear-Admiral William E. Le Roy, from the command of the North Atlantic Station on the 1st August, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipmen E. W. Le Roy, Wm. H. Rooney, York Noel, and Hamilton Hutchins, from the Hartford on the 31st August, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate William Bond, from the store ship New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector William T. Ford, from duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st September next.

Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director C. J. Emery from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 30th September, next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Director Charles W. Abbott, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Boston on the 30th September next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner D. A. Roe has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee on the 15th April last, and has been placed on sick leave.

August 15.—Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelley, from the Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

August 16.—Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from the Vandalla, and ordered to the Hartford, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer George S. Willett, from the Vandalla, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Ensign William Winter, attached to the Dictator, for one month from the 12th August.

To Chief Engineer E. D. Noble, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from the 1st August.

To Chaplain E. W. Hagar, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for the month of September.

To Mate C. J. Bibber for twenty days from August 10.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones extended until the 1st September next.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director Thos. M. Potter, from August 12, 1876.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Commander Frederick R. Smith to command the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station.

RETIRED.

Sailmaker David Bruce, from August 9, 1876.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on the 15th August:

Medical Inspector Samuel F. Cones to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from August 13, 1876, vice Medical Director Thomas M. Potter, retired.

Surgeon David Kindelberger to be a medical inspector in the Navy from August 13, 1876, vice Medical Inspector Samuel F. Cones, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph B. Parker to be a surgeon in the Navy from August 13, 1876, vice Surgeon D. Kindelberger, nominated for promotion.

Captain Charles H. Baldwin to be a Commodore.

Commodore Aaron W. Weaver to be a Captain.

Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin F. Day to be a Commander.

Master Emory H. Taunt to be a Lieutenant, and Ensign Joel A. Barber to be a Master in the Navy.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending August 15, 1876:

John G. Leaverton, second class boy, August 9, U. S. S. Junata, off Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles Williams, seaman, July 16, U. S. S. Richmond, Callao Harbor.

George Fordham, seaman, July 25, U. S. S. Portsmouth, at Mare Island Cal.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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THE WAR IN TURKEY.

ALTHOUGH neither the political nor the commercial interests of the United States can be in any way affected by the war that has been raging in European Turkey for four or five months, it is impossible for a Christian people to look with indifference upon a struggle in which the Crescent and the Cross are actively antagonized. A sketch, therefore, of the origin and progress of the present contest will not be out of place.

European Turkey, comprehending a territory about 500 miles in length and 400 in breadth, consists of three States, which gradually succumbed to the overpowering influence of the sword of the fanatic Mussulman, but ultimately wrought out their independence to the extent of being governed internally by their own princes, but paying an annual tribute to the Sultan. These three States are called, severally, Servia, which lies to the North; Roumania, (under which title the Danubian provinces, Wallachia and Moldavia, were welded fifteen years ago,) occupying the Northeastern portion of the territory, and Montenegro the West. It is the misfortune of Turkey that the fanaticism of the Moslem has precluded the perfect recognition of the religious practices of the Christians brought under her sway. Hence, in a great measure, the revolts of the communities acknowledging her general supremacy.

To get at the *fons et origo* of the present war we must examine the map a little more closely, and we shall find a range of mountains to the immediate west of Servia called Herzegovinia. The mountaineers and their immediate neighbors, the Bosnians, had long endured with patience the maladministration of the Turks, amounting to oppression, and, at length, goaded by persecution, they rose in revolt. This occurred some months ago. The Turk employed his troops to conquer them, and a series of desperate conflicts ensued. But insurrections on the frontier of another State are always pregnant with alarm and disturbance, and it became a subject of apprehension in Northern Europe that Austria could interfere *vi et armis* to compel Turkey to make concessions to the Herzegovinians. Now, Austria in arms is an object of jealousy with her eastern neighbor, Russia, and to avert a measure that might have precipitated a general war, a conference was held, at which the three Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany assisted, to concert measures for the maintenance of peace. The conference was held at Berlin. England refused to take part in the plans it contemplated. She has her own interests in the East to guard, and therefore contented herself with an independent preliminary, in sending a powerful armored fleet into the Mediterranean, to watch the course of events. Russia once in possession of Constantinople, the Mediterranean would soon be covered by her navy, and the balance of power in Europe be thus

utterly destroyed. Hence the naval policy of Great Britain. France, taking her cue from England, in regard to what is called the Eastern Question, likewise held aloof from the objects of the Berlin Conference, which therefore came to naught. This occurred early in the month of May last. From that moment the progress of the insurrection became a matter of more anxious solicitude.

The real attitude of Russia is scarcely understood. The elements of discord are at work in high places. The Emperor desires peace—that is to say, he is understood to be anxious that no war should arise that may endanger the alliance between the three Emperors. The National policy, however, of which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and General IGNATIEFF are the interpreters, aims resolutely at entering, as soon as possible, upon the inheritance of the "sick man." "The overthrow of Turkey is its programme." However, the peaceful efforts of diplomacy were continued, subsequent to the dissolution of the Conference, and Turkey showed a fair disposition to accommodate matters with her disaffected subjects. But there is a leaven of revolt among her people that no influence can remove, and in the meanwhile she suffered from a change of rulers, which affected her legitimate and peaceable action. Almost concurrently with this untoward aspect of affairs a tumult arises at Salonica, owing to an attempt at the conversion of a young Mussulman girl to Christianity. The German and French consuls are murdered by an infuriated mob. The Turkish government is obliged to send troops to quell the disturbance, and to disburse £40,000 to compensate the families of the gentlemen who were assassinated. These circumstances combined for the moment to paralyze the action of the Turkish government, and Servia seized the opportunity of declaring for the Herzegovinians, and taking up arms in their behalf.

Reports from various quarters, always of a conflicting character, colored either by the ignorance or self-interest of the writers, now began to reach Europe and (through her) the United States, as to the means of the Servians to war with Turkey and the course of her military operations. The telegrams to the Associated Press were incessant, but often distracting; for as the field of operations enlarged we read of conflicts at divers wild places scarcely to be found on the best maps. But further back than the 15th of July in the history of the carte and tierce of the antagonists, it would be neither profitable nor pleasant to go. "There can be no doubt," writes the correspondent of a New York paper, "that the Mahomedans have done some shocking things; but the so-called Christians are, by the testimony of impartial witnesses, by no means behind in that respect," and he adds, the consul at Scutari reports that there are "female Mahomedan prisoners in Montenegro;" while another authority states that 8,000 Montenegrins have taken up arms in the Herzegovinian cause—not at all a matter of wonder, seeing that the Montenegrins are regularly subsidized by Russia. The consul at Ragusa speaks of the daily massacres and butcheries on both sides, and even mentions the burning alive of some Zaptieks by the so-called Christians.

Previous to the 14th of July, the military operations on the Lower Danube had not been of a very serious character, excepting that the Turks had gained a victory at Saitchar. The Turks, however, had not put forth their strength. Servia, on the other hand, had gathered together all her means of aggression. Batteries of field and siege artillery had been taken up to Belgrade, and a reserve of several thousand men had been called out for service. Her army, 110,000 strong, had been placed under the command of General TCHERNAYEFF, whose name, at least, is Russian, and a considerable number of Russian officers had volunteered for service and had been accepted. From this time forward hostilities waxed fast and furious. The Servians, having taken the initiative and crossing the frontier, the Turks assailed them from the east with great vigor. The west seems to have been the chief scene of the contest. A victory was gained at Novi-Bazar, as considerable as that at Saitchar, but the Turks did not follow up their success, which enabled TCHERNAYEFF to advance towards Nizza, a strongly fortified town, en route to Sophia, his objective point. Further east, on the banks of the Danube, the Turks had gained some advantages over another portion of the Servian

army, while Serbia was successful before the gates of Weddir. And now the Servian fortunes appear to have declined, and the beginning of the end began to make itself manifest. The Austrians definitively closed the port of Klek against Servian vessels. Belgrade having been nearly depopulated, the Servians were losing heart, and Prince MILAN was entreated to solicit an armistice. He was deaf to the suggestion, and matters went on with varying results but unvarying features. Atrocities were perpetrated, and Bulgarian Christians and Turks were alike merciless. The Montenegrins threw themselves earnestly into the contest, and sustained severe reverses as often they achieved successes.

Between the 14th and the 24th July, the war dragged its slow length along; but at the latter date the observant and voracious newspaper correspondents declared their opinion that the Servian cause had virtually collapsed. Quarrels had broken out among the officers; regiments laid down their arms and the men returned to their homes; there was despondency in the camps, and a talk among the generals of a withdrawal within the frontier. In the meanwhile the Turks were receiving reinforcements, throwing up fortifications at different points, and preparing for a great onslaught. A diversion was expected on Roumania from 25,000 men who had concentrated on the Danube opposite a Turkish force, and shots had been exchanged before Ostrow; but nothing more had occurred in support of the Servians.

On the 27th July intelligence was received that for four days the division of the Servian army under General TCHERNAYEFF had been fighting with a large Turkish force commanded by OSMAN PACHA, in order to form a junction with General LESCHJANEN. The result was a Servian repulse. Per contra, DERVISH PACHA, in an attempt to cross the river Temok, which forms the eastern boundary of Serbia at Wras. ogratz, experienced a signal defeat from General ANTITCH, another Russian at the head of a Servian column. At this juncture, the strength of the Servians was stated to amount to 115,000 men and 250 guns, including one battery of KRUPP's guns and 150 bronze pieces. The Servian artillery officers are reputed superior to the Turks, but the Turks had the advantage in infantry and cavalry. Two days later, we read of victories obtained by the Montenegrins over the Turks near Medun, and of General LESCHJANEN forcing OSMAN PACHA to retreat from Izvor. A considerable advantage had likewise been gained by the Servians at Urbiza, where, out of sixteen Turkish batteries of 400 men each, twelve were demoralized. These triumphs, however, appear to have been of small account, for two or three days later the Servians were falling back upon their frontier, experiencing shocks from the arms of the Musulman. On one occasion eight Servian battalions fled before their assailants, throwing away their guns. A number of Russian officers, with General VON KAUFFMAN, of Khiva fame, at their head, were expected to join the Servians, and Marshal BAZAINE, formerly of the French army, was said to have taken command of the Turks at Svenitza. Between the 29th and 31st of July five Turkish divisions had entered Serbia.

Scarcely a week elapses and advices are received of a fierce encounter at Kujascoat, where the Servians had strongly fortified themselves. The Servians lost 3,000 and then retired. The town was fired and burnt to the ground. OSMAN PACHA, flushed with victory, then continued his march northward, intending to attack Saitaschar as soon as he should be joined by the division of the army under EYOON PACHA. The intention was speedily carried out. From that point the capture of Belgrade would be facile. "Despair reigns in Belgrade," was telegraphed from the scene of the almost deserted city on the 7th of August.

The "insurgents," as we suppose they must now be called, having failed to work out their own autonomy, it is not to be expected that their demand for an extension of territory will be listened to, even if Turkey should feel inclined, for "the sake of peace and quietness," to volunteer a reform in the administration of Herzegovina. How far the European Powers may be disposed to go to prevent any renewal of the struggle at a future period remains to be seen. The purposes of Russia have, to a certain extent, been answered in the further enfeeblement of Turkey. The Moslem has been compelled to sacrifice

a large amount of treasure and to suffer a diminution of population. That a spirit of religious toleration will follow upon the triumph achieved by the Turkish arms is not on the cards. Moslem hatred of the Christians has probably been intensified by the sacrifice of so much blood, and the disturbance of the affairs of an empire already seriously shaken by events beyond its own control. Turkey has been spared the humiliation of being dictated to by the other European Powers, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of non-intervention has protected them from complications which might have precipitated a general war, and damaged their finances in a time of great commercial depression. The gain, if any, through their interference, would have been exclusively that of the revolted States.

THE CARBINE, as tested in the struggle between our troops and SITTING BULL, June 25, is the subject of an interesting official letter from Major RENO, commanding 7th Cavalry, to the Chief of Ordnance. That six of his carbines should become unserviceable from rapid manipulation, in the face of the enemy, when a life hung upon each shot, and that evidences of similar failure of those arms in the hands of CUSTER's devoted and slaughtered band are not wanting, are matters for grave investigation.

Whatever views may be held as to the relative importance of mounted troops in modern warfare, it must be acknowledged that with us light cavalry is the mainstay for all ordinary operations in so-called "peace times." Certainly our cavalry should be put in the most effective condition—filled up to the maximum—armed, mounted, equipped, and instructed, in accordance with the latest developments in the military art, so that such a possible and expensive makeshift as 5,000 volunteers should not even be dreamed of. Major RENO remarks upon the necessity of providing cavalry with a few light entrenching tools. When cavalry "fight on foot" they are to all intents and purposes light infantry, and if every fourth man carried a trowel-bayonet, or something like it, the natural weakness of a position might be greatly improved if not altogether neutralized. With a full appreciation of the obstacles to great military reform, through ignorant legislation, yet we are certain that the Executive, through the War Department, simply in the exercise of its rightful authority, can improve the cavalry service in many respects fully fifty per centum.

THE NEW YORK SUN SAYS:

"Passengers by the steamship *Colon*, just arrived from Aspinwall, have published a complaint of bad food, unclean bedding, poor attendance and limited accommodations. Among other signs of the letter is Admiral Worden, U. S. N., who returned by this route from the South Pacific, where he has been stationed. Capt. Griffin says that, while the passengers had some just cause of complaint, their statement was exaggerated, and that few of the 150 cabin passengers were willing to sign it. The steamer was detained at Aspinwall seven days beyond her usual time by the non-arrival of the Pacific steamer at Panama. She was crowded with passengers, the majority of whom had preferred to wait for her rather than to come by another steamer. Much of the discomfort, he says, was owing to the sickness of the regular steward, and the consequent shipping, at the last moment, of an inexperienced man."

An officer of the Army, who was among the unfortunate passengers, assures us that the extent of discomfort to which the passengers on the *Colon* were subjected cannot be exaggerated, and he asks us to warn officers against taking passage in the P. M. steamers while they continue to be managed as at present. Vermin seems to have been the only thing with which the *Colon* was provided in abundance. The bed-clothes were not changed, the mattresses were not aired, beds not made until evening, towels not furnished until evening, and then in the proportion of two towels to the three persons in each room. The food was abominable in quality and insufficient in quantity, most of the meat and vegetables having made the round trip from New York in summer weather. This with filthy table linen, insufficient crockery, and the spectacle of waiters in soiled shirts and jackets made up a sum total of discomfort which any one who has travelled can appreciate. Our informant lived on salt pork and dried codfish.

ONE of the most unwise and unjust acts of the Congress which has just adjourned is the cutting down of the appropriation for the pay of the officers of the Navy. The reduction from the Department estimates of last year is \$3,438,811, and the reduction as compared with the appropriations of last year is \$4,578,451.50. To make this reduction the House

has cut down the appropriation for pay of the officers and men of the Navy to the extent of \$1,850,000 below the estimates, and \$500,000 from the appropriations of last year. To enable the Secretary of the Navy to bring the expenses for the pay of the officers of the Navy within the appropriation he has been compelled to furlough large numbers of officers, thereby decreasing the efficiency of the Navy and entailing upon these officers a vast amount of inconvenience if not absolute want and suffering. This most contemptible return for faithful and honorable service is unworthy the dignity of a great nation. We do not believe that it will meet with the approval of the people for whose favor it is confessedly a bid. The Secretary of the Navy, as in the order which we publish elsewhere, (G. O. 216,) announces to the Navy the necessity which has compelled him to take part in this injustice, to the extent of executing the law. Let us hope with him that Congress when it next assembles in December will be found willing to undo this injustice. Meanwhile, officers must submit with what patience they can to the hardships entailed upon them. It has been evident from the opening of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress that some such work with the Navy was intended, and nothing but the circumstances of the Indian war has saved the Army from similar legislation.

OUR usually placid contemporary of the *Army and Navy Gazette* is very much ruffled by the results of the English Autumn manoeuvres. "What has been the result?" it exclaims. "*Montes parturient nascitur parvulus mus*. A few isolated brigades, unprovided with commissariat, transport, or field hospitals, have been stuck down, immovable, at a few places in the southern counties. For all that the mobilization rendered the troops fit to take the field, they might as well have been immured in their barracks, when the nation, which, on the strength of the announcement of this great plan, defied Moltke, Bismarck, and all comers, would have been spared the humiliation and ridicule which has now fallen upon it. Never was the old adage, that England is not a military nation, more bitterly exemplified, and never were we more fairly laid open to the compassion of our friends and the sarcasm of our enemies. Yet there is a consolation to be found even in our misfortune. Most happily, the rottenness of the scheme has been detected in time of peace. Had public confidence in it continued, and been prolonged till a war broke out, we might have, in fancied security, deferred mobilization, till it was too late to avoid a most serious disaster."

UNION Memorial Services were held at the M. E. Church, in Monroe, Mich., Aug. 13th, in honor of General Custer, his brothers Thomas and Boston, Captain Yates, and Lieutenants Armstrong and Reed. Rev. C. N. Mattoon, of the Presbyterian Church, delivered a glowing eulogy on General Custer.

It has been suggested that the officers on duty at colleges, as Professors of Military Science and Tactics, meet in Philadelphia early in September next, for the purpose of comparing notes and arranging, as far as practicable, a uniform system of military instruction to be given in the various institutions. This is a most admirable idea, and will, no doubt, be approved by the score of officers who are detached from the Army for the above purpose. Such a convention would be of great value to the institutions and popularize that branch of instruction. Officers are invited to communicate their views to Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Mass. Ins. of Technology, Boston, or to Lieut. O. A. L. Totten, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

ORDERS were issued from the War Department, Aug. 17, to hasten the work of recruiting the 2,500 additional men for cavalry regiments. The standard of troops heretofore in existence, requiring that they should be five feet and five inches high and weigh not more than one hundred and fifty-five pounds, has been changed, and any can now be accepted who is five feet three inches high and does not weigh more than one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

THE English Admiralty have issued a new circular respecting fugitive slaves. It instructs the officers of the navy: First, whenever a fugitive is taken under the protection of the flag, no demand shall be entertained for his surrender on the ground of slavery; second, officers are left to their own discretion regarding the circumstances under which they ought to receive a fugitive slave; third, whenever within territorial waters any one claims to be held in slavery contrary to the treaties of Great Britain, he should be protected until the nearest British Consul investigates and decides the question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A CASE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I send you a card, published by me in the Chicago Tribune of this date. I hope that in the interests of justice and honor you will give it from time to time an insertion in the JOURNAL. I need not say that I have the documents for my statements:

"CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—I take this method of calling public attention, particularly among my Army and Navy friends, to a matter in equity which may be of interest, and which I hope that the press may aid me in ventilating over my own signature.

"For the last eight or nine years I have been making payments on a 'conditional' paid-up policy for \$1,000 in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, having in this time paid in about \$750. The condition was that I should, on the 17th of May in each year, pay the interest on the note for the balance due. This year I did not receive the usual previous notification of the amount due, although the Company claims to have sent it to me. A little over a month slipped by before the matter occurred to me, when I at once forwarded more than the amount which I knew could be due, stating the facts. In reply, I was informed that my policy had lapsed, and that in order to restore it I must undergo a satisfactory medical examination at my own expense. This is impossible, and I presume the Company is fully aware of it. I do not suppose that any insurance company would now insure my life for a dollar, as I am a chronic invalid from an injury received in the field, on which I was last May retired from active service. The Company, not admitting, however, that I have any rights in the premises—offers me \$50 to relinquish all rights and sign its release from all liability, which I decline.

"So the matter stands. I offer in good faith to make good an unintentional error, which has caused the Company no loss. It declines, and retains my \$750. The conclusions can be readily drawn by an intelligent public, more especially when I add that in less than five years the whole amount of \$1,000 would have been due me personally.

"JAMES CURTIS,

"Major United States Army."

793 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 3, 1876.

THE CARBINE IN RENO'S FIGHT.

COLONEL RENO TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CAVALRY,
CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER,
July 11th, 1876.

General S. V. Benson, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.:

I HAVE the honor to report that in the engagement of the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, between the 7th Cavalry and the hostile Sioux, out of 380 carbines in my command, six were rendered unserviceable in the following manner (there were more rendered unserviceable by being struck with bullets): failure of the breech block to close, and leaving a space between the head of the cartridge and the end of the block, and when the piece was discharged and the block thrown open, the head of the cartridge was pulled off, and the cylinder remained in the chamber, whence with the means at hand it was impossible to extract it. I believe this a radical defect, and in the hands of hastily organized troops would lead to the most disastrous results. The defect results, in my opinion, in two ways: In the manufacture of the gun the breech block is in many instances so made that it does not fit snug up to the head of the cartridge after the cartridge is sent home, and it has always been a question in my mind whether the manner in which it revolves into its place does not render a close contact almost impossible to be made; another reason is, that the dust, always an element to be considered on the battle-field, prevents the proper closing of the breech block, and the same result is produced. There may be a want of uniformity in the flange of the head of the cartridge, which would also render the action of the extractor null, in case it was too small, although, when the shell was left in the chamber, the head would not be torn off. I also observed another bad fault of the system, although it did not render the guns unserviceable, viz., the weight of the breech block is such that the hinge on which it revolves is very soon loosened, giving to the block a lateral motion that prevents its closing.

I can also state that the blowing up of the breech block was a contingency that was patent to members of the Board which adopted the system, and induced strong opposition to it on the part of a minority.

I send you these observations, made during a most terrific battle, and under circumstances which would induce men to fire with recklessness, as our capture was certain death and torture, and the men fully appreciated the result of falling into the hands of the Indians, and were not as cool, perhaps, as they would have been in fighting a civilized foe.

An Indian scout, who was with that portion of the regiment which Custer took into battle, in relating what he saw in that part of the battle, says that from his hiding place he could see the men sitting down under fire, and working at their guns—a story that finds confirmation in the fact that officers, who afterwards examined the battle-fields as they were burying the dead, found knives with broken blades lying near the dead bodies. I also desire to call attention to the fact, that my loss would have been less had I been provided with some instrument similar to the trowel-bayonet,

and, I am sure, had an opponent of that arm been present on the night of June 25th, he would have given his right hand for 50 bayonets. I had but three spades and three axes, and with them loosened ground, which the men threw into piles in front of them with tin cups and such other articles as could in any way serve the same purpose. Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO, Major 7th Cavalry, Com'g Reg't.
Amt. Ammunition exp'd.—Carbine, 38,080 rounds.
Pistol, 2,954

RENO'S CONDUCT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read with much pleasure in your paper of July 29th, General Averill's letter in reference to the comments of a portion of the press on Colonel Reno's conduct in the Sioux campaign. Whatever the facts may have been in reference to Reno's expedition, prior to the fight on the Little Big Horn, there seems to be now no question as to the ability which he displayed during that affair. The actual strength of the command with which he was entrusted was but little more than half of that which General Custer personally controlled. After Reno had been defeated by overwhelming numbers, in his attempt to carry out his orders, he took the only possible course to prevent further disaster by falling back on the reserve under Benteen, and even then he appears to have made a strong effort to reach Custer, of whose exact whereabouts he was, of course, ignorant. From the strength of the Indians in his own front, and their reckless charges on his own command, he undoubtedly supposed that he was meeting the main attack of the enemy; and expected that assistance from his superior officer which he is blamed for not extending to him.

And now once more in reference to Reno's alleged disobedience of orders. Of the facts we know as yet nothing except the rumors picked up around camp fires and from unofficial sources. His superiors appear to have made no charges whatever against him. If General Terry had considered him guilty of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty or anything of the kind, it is scarcely likely that an officer of his known discretion would have continued him his command. Any officer who has ever commanded in an Indian scout will understand how difficult it is to execute literally an order relating to finding the whereabouts of hostile Indians. The most he can do is to obey the spirit of his instructions; and as far as we can see now, Reno did that. Having served under Reno's command during a considerable portion of the late war, I can bear testimony to his constant energy and resolution in the discharge of his duty, as I am sure would every officer who served under him. General Rosser's tribute to his old opponent was a very graceful thing; and every admirer and former comrade of the gallant Custer will be grateful to him for it; but I doubt if any can be found to agree with him in his animadversion on the conduct of Colonel Reno.

FIRST CAVALRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 7, 1876.

THE BILGED MIDSHIPMAN AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I again beg the use of your columns to give a personal description of the man who has been swindling naval officers' relatives, in hopes that it may lead to his detection and arrest. His name is Powers—Frank H. Powers. He was a midshipman at the Naval Academy from 1867 to 1869, but was dismissed for scandalous conduct in the latter year. His personal appearance is as follows: Age, 26 to 28 years; complexion, freckles on face, black hair and eyes; about 5ft. 10in. in height; weight, from 160 to 180lbs.; is restless when speaking, and has a curious look about his eyes, almost amounting to a squint. This last peculiarity will probably betray him in spite of other changes in his appearance.

U. S. N.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, July 20, 1876.

MODERN NAVIES.

II.—NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The war of the Revolution terminated Jan. 20, 1783. But although the Navy was small, the injury inflicted by our privateers upon Great Britain in her most vulnerable point, her commerce, demonstrated that there was sufficient nautical enterprise in the country to supply, if properly utilized, a good sized Navy. During the first two years of the war about eight hundred sail of the enemy's merchantmen had been captured.

On the termination of hostilities the Navy of the Revolution was disbanded, but not before it had displayed the flag in foreign waters, and proved the metal of which it was made. Paul Jones had actually appeared with the *Bon Homme Richard* in the mouth of the Humber, where several vessels were taken or destroyed; and on the 23d of September, 1779, fought off Scarborough that celebrated battle, which for skill, courage, and determination has few parallels in the annals of naval warfare. The inability of the Government to maintain even a small Navy at this time, is clearly shown in the report of the agent of the marine, which stated, August 5, 1783, "that although it is an object highly desirable to establish a respectable marine, yet the situation of the public treasury renders it not advisable to purchase ships for the present—nor until the several States shall grant funds."

"The first effort," says Kent, "to relieve the people of this country from a state of national degradation and ruin, came from Virginia in a proposition from its legislature (January, 1786), in reference to our ocean commerce. This led to the calling of the convention which drew up, and, on the 17th September, 1787, agreed to the Constitution of the United States. One

month before this it had been resolved that the Commissioner of Marine accounts, in settling the accounts of the officers, seamen, and marines of the late Navy of the United States, govern himself by the principles established for the line of the Army, etc., etc." The inexperience and irresolution betrayed in the several acts quoted shows the foundation of the little Navy to have been as unsubstantial as the articles of confederation under which it was formed. On the 13th Sept., 1788, the Constitution was fully ratified, and on the 4th March, 1789, the Government as therein provided for went into operation. By that Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to provide and maintain a Navy," and "make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." The second section of Article II. declares that "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." In an act approved August 7, the Secretary of War was directed to perform such duties as the President should entrust to him, relative to the land and naval forces.

For eleven years the United States was without a Navy. By our treaties of commerce, which have always been conceived in a liberal spirit, and have discovered an enlightened policy at times even in advance of the age, our foreign trade developed to such a degree that it soon extended to every sea. We were now to learn what every maritime nation before us had learned, that a Navy was indispensable to the safety of ocean commerce and to the integrity of the national colors. The first act of Congress looking to the establishment of a naval armament under the Constitution (Approved March 27, 1794) was called forth, as the preamble states, by "the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States." The act authorized the President to provide "four ships to carry forty-four guns each, and two ships to carry thirty-six guns each." But by the 9th section, the act was to expire should peace take place between the United States and the regency of Algiers. Peace was purchased November, 1795, by the present of the handsome frigate *Crescent*, 36. That peace cost the people of the United States nearly one million of dollars, a sum sufficient to have put afloat a squadron large enough to have driven all the Algerine corsairs from the face of the ocean! In 1796 Congress seeing there was danger of further difficulties, this time from French cruisers, authorized the completion of two "forty-fours" and one "thirty-six," and the perishable material of the other three to be sold. Twelve years after the sale of the last ship of the Revolution, the *Alliance*, the forty-four gun frigate *United States* was launched (Philadelphia, July 10, 1797), and shortly afterwards the "forty-fours" *Constitution* and *Constellation*. Congress, after repeated urging by the Executive, though not until the danger became imminent, authorized, little by little, an increase of the naval armament. April 30, 1798, the act was passed for the establishment of the Department of the Navy.

The new Navy was now fairly under way. The Navy of the Revolution had died only as the sown seed, to germinate and bring forth more abundantly. All the old officers of the Revolution that were available were reappointed and brought with them the experience of their former service. Of the new frigates scarcely too much can be said as finished specimens of naval architecture, and very great credit is due to the designer, Mr. Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia. They were longer, proportionally, had heavier sailing, and carried heavier batteries than any ships of equal rating in the world. In fact they effected a marked change in the construction and arming of vessels of war. In support of this we may adduce here the evidence of the editor of James's "Naval History of Great Britain," Captain Chamier, R. N.: "It is but justice in regard to America," he observes, "to mention that England has benefited by her example, and that the large classes of frigates now employed in the British service are modelled after those of the United States." (James's Naval History, vol. I, page 44, note by editor.)

The first frigate fight wherein our new ships were tried was between the *Constellation* and *L'Insurgente*. We had drifted into a species of war with the French Republic, owing to the depredations of her cruisers on our commerce, and though an act was passed (May 28th, 1798) authorizing, under certain conditions, the capture of French vessels, yet no formal declaration of war had been made. On the 9th February, 1799, Captain Truxtun, in the *Constellation*, 38, with a crew of three hundred and nine men, after a hot engagement of one hour, captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, Captain Barreault, of forty guns and four hundred and nine men. That is to say, an American "38" captured a French "40." But the American guns were 24 pounders, while the Frenchman had only 12s.

The *Constellation*, uninjured below her rail, was very much cut up aloft; while the Frenchman was severely damaged in the hull. But the gist of the story is told in the list of killed and wounded. *L'Insurgente* had twenty-nine men killed and forty-one wounded. The *Constellation* had but three men wounded!

Emboldened by our conciliatory policy with Algiers, Tripoli undertook to make excessive demands, which eventually brought on a war with her. This war lasted four years, and proved an admirable school of discipline for officers and men. The treaty of peace was signed June 3rd, 1805. The young Republic thus ending the way in putting an end to the absurd demands for tribute by the Barbary powers, produced a great impression throughout the civilized world, and, according to Cooper, the Pope of Rome is said to have "publicly declared that America had done more for Christendom against the barbarians, than all the powers of Europe united." As this was solely the work of the infant Navy, it did much towards advancing its fortunes, character and influence, and prepared it for the higher rôle it was about to play.

June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and on 19th August following the *Constellation*

captured the *Guerrero*, the battle marking an important era in the history of our Navy. Cooper gives the details of the fight, and very justly remarks that he has "dwelt at length on the circumstances connected with this action, not only because it was the first serious conflict of the war, but because it was characterized by features which, though novel at the time, became identified with nearly all the subsequent engagements of the contest, showing that they were intimately connected with the discipline and system of the American Marine." (Cooper's Naval History, vol. II, page 59.)

Peace was declared February 18th, 1815, and to quote that authority once more, "the Navy came out of this struggle with a vast increase of reputation." Cooper justly ascribes the general efficiency, the high tone and the discipline of the Service "to that aptitude in the American character for the sea, which has been so constantly manifested." In 1815, just after the close of the war with Great Britain, there is trouble again with Algiers. Decatur is sent out with a squadron and soon captures the *Mashonda*, 46, and the *Estido*, 22, brings the Dey to terms, and compels him, as far as America is concerned, to recognize the obligations of the law of nations. The year following Lord Exmouth, with an English squadron, exacted the same for Europe.

GENERAL SYKES AT GETTYSBURG.

This distinguished officer has written a letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, in refutation of the following comments of General Howard in a recent magazine article. If any doubt existed in the impartial military mind as to the professional propriety of Gen. Sykes' conduct at Gettysburg, or on any other occasion, his clear statement must certainly dispel it.

GENERAL HOWARD'S COMMENTS.

"During this fearful conflict between the Round Top and the Emmettsburg road, groves, orchards, trees, knolls, stone walls, large rocks, and every natural obstacle or cover had been taken advantage of by our men in retreating, and by the enemy in advancing, so that the necessary delay was effected to enable Gen. Meade to do what it would of course have been wise to do before, namely, get the Fifth Corps upon the heights at the left. Birney had called for this corps as re-enforcement before the action began. Gen. Sykes is said to have replied 'that he would be up in time, that his men were making coffee and were tired.' The spirit of the men going into battle is all important. The coffee and the resting are often absolutely necessary to the soldier, to enable him to keep on his feet and bear his part. Gen. Meade and not Gen. Birney was Sykes' commander, and the latter was clearly in position to re-enforce Birney, in case of need, in a very few minutes. But to my mind there is a remarkable providence in the fact so much complained of, namely, that Gen. Sickles had taken up an advanced position; for thus he caused the delay of Longstreet, and enabled Meade to put Sykes into position to save his extreme left, which was the very high ground that Lee made his main attack to secure."

GENERAL SYKES'S LETTER.

The July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* of this year contains an article on the "Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg," by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, in which he repeats a remark attributed to me by some staff officer of the Third Corps, quoted in the testimony of Gen. D. B. Birney, in Vol. V. of the testimony before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." Mr. S. P. Bates, in his "History of the Battle of Gettysburg," makes room for the same hearsay remark, though, to do him justice, he does not seem to believe I ever made it. Both these publications being of recent date, I now emphatically deny, as I did in December, 1865, in the *Washington Chronicle*, the truth of that statement, and I feel assured that to military men at least the few facts I shall present will prove its improbability and wicked injustice.

On the 2d of July, 1863, my command (Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac) arrived on the field of Gettysburg about 7 A. M., via McSherrytown and Bonaughtown, having left Hanover at sunset the previous evening. It was at once posted on the extreme right of our line, where, with the Twelfth Corps, under Gen. Slocum, it was intended to attack Ewell. The attack having been abandoned, owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground, the Fifth Corps was massed in reserve, about 11 A. M., on Rock Creek, west of the Baltimore turnpike. While awaiting the designs of the enemy, I received instructions from Gen. Meade to support the Third Corps (Gen. Sickles) with a brigade should he ask for it, and in obedience thereto Weed's Brigade, Second Division, was detailed for this duty. The Sixth Corps had not then reached the field, and as my command was the only one not on the line of battle, I am satisfied Gen. Meade intended only a single brigade to be held ready, because Lee's point of attack was still uncertain. Up to 3 P. M., when Gen. Meade desired to see me with other corps commanders, no call had been made upon me either by Gen. Sickles or Gen. Birney. No necessity for it had arisen. I rode to Gen. Meade's headquarters on the Taneytown road, and while there Gen. Meade, becoming convinced that his left was the object of Lee's attack, ordered me to throw my whole corps to that flank and defend it at all hazards. Every soldier knows that this order annulled any previous one from the same source. But I am not aware that either Gen. Sickles or Gen. Birney knew of it, and at a subsequent hour of the day they may have acted in the belief that I was still bound by the order to send them help.

I immediately sent my aide-de-camp, Capt. Ingham, to put the corps in march, and rode myself to the left and front, to select the ground for its occupation. The fire was then not at all severe, and meeting Gen. Birney and Gen. J. H. H. Ward in the woods on the right of the wheat field, I told the former where I should put a part of my troops, and especially asked him to close a

gap which I had seen on his left, promising to replace with my men those necessary to be moved for that purpose. At that very moment Gen. Birney knew that my troops were moving. If he had made any demand on me previously for assistance, would he not have spoken of it, and said something as to where he would like to have it? Returning rapidly to my command, I met Tilton and Sweitzer's brigades of the First Division crossing the Taneytown road, and posted them myself—one on the outer edge of the wood referred to, and the other, I think, some distance in rear of it, both adjoining the Third Corps. Vincent's brigade of this division was being established on Little Round Top by Gen. Warren, and the Second and Third Divisions of the corps between it and the left of the Third Corps. Thus my whole command was placed not only to support the Third Corps, but to support the whole Army, and in the fight that followed, will soldiers please to say what fate that Army would have met had Little Round Top slipped from the grasp of its brave defenders? It is beyond controversy that all the fierce fighting on July 2 occurred between 4 P. M. and sunset. Not later than 3:30 the Fifth Corps was being thrown to the left flank, and, at the uttermost, had two miles to march to gain it.

In the face of what I here state, which can be substantiated by officers of all grades then present, Gen. Birney, eight months after could repeat before the War Committee, on the authority of one of his subordinates, that I was more alive to the comfort of my men than to my duty as a soldier, and now, thirteen years gone by, Gen. Howard re-echoes it. Gen. Howard also says: "Birney called for the Fifth Corps as re-enforcement before the action began." Was the Fifth Corps an appanage of the Third, and had Gen. Birney, a division commander, my junior, superseded Gen. Sickles, who commanded the Third Corps until wounded and carried off the field?

Howard knew nothing of what was going on at Little Round Top and vicinity any more than I knew of matters going on in his front; no one officer could describe more than his own share in the battle. He has, therefore, no excuse for publishing at second hand a slur upon a much older soldier than himself, even though softened by a charity not infrequent in his pages. To the people of this country the battle of Gettysburg marks the wane of the rebellion. Its particular incidents are of value only to its survivors and to those who come after them. I am not willing that the "hearsay testimony" of a general, now dead (denied during his life), nor its adoption by a living one, shall stand against what I know to be as true as anything can be in this world, and I am the more unwilling to let this matter pass because the "committee" that could receive and record prejudicial statements against an officer at the head of his troops in the field had not the common generosity to ask him to speak a word in his own defence.

GEO. SYKES.

PORT SNELLING, MINN., July 29, 1876.

COLONEL THOMAS ASPINWALL.

The veteran Col. Thomas Aspinwall died Aug. 12 in Boston, at the age of ninety years and two months. He was born in Brookline in 1786, and was a son of Dr. William Aspinwall, an eminent surgeon in the war of 1812 and volunteer in the battle of Lexington, a physician whose ancestor, Peter, was the first settler in Brookline, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1804. After leaving college Mr. Aspinwall practised law in Boston until the war broke out in 1812. He was then appointed major of the 9th U. S. Infantry, which regiment he was instrumental in raising. He received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Fort Erie and of colonel for Brown's sortie from the same fort, in which he lost his left arm. He was also distinguished in Gaines' victory at Fort Erie. His bravery attracted the attention of President Madison, and at the close of the war, the President suggested three positions for Mr. Aspinwall—to remain in the Army with a prospect of promotion, go to Madrid as Secretary of Legation, or accept the place of Consul General in London. He accepted the latter position and filled it until 1854, when he was displaced by President Pierce, after having held the confidence of the people of both nations for so many years. He was for several years a member of the Board of Trade; also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, from April 12, 1855, to the date of his death, a portion of the time Vice-President. He was also a prominent member of the veterans of 1812, and a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. He was very patriotic, and when the war with the South broke out he announced his readiness to buckle on his sword and do battle for the preservation of his Government. About three years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which so affected his speech as to make it mostly unintelligible. Previous to the shock of paralysis he compiled two volumes of 1,351 pages containing ancient historical papers, and entitled the "Aspinwall Papers."

MR. HERMANN KRUPP, the famous Prussian gun manufacturer, is staying at the Catskill Mountain House.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL received an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in San Francisco, August 8th, to assume command of the Military Division and Department of the Pacific. The militia turned out in full force, and a company was detailed to act as personal guard of honor.

BISHOP Howe, of Pennsylvania, appeals to the pilgrims who resort to Gettysburg, and to all the friends of those who fought and died there, North and South, to unite in building a memorial church on the field, to be called the Church of the Prince of Peace. "Let all estrangements," says the bishop, "be buried beneath its walls; all animosities forgotten in the pious co-operation of those who rear them. Let every stone be a monument to some hero who fell in the deadly strife."

THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

EVERY day brings fresh augmentations to the Fund. The interest in the project seems to increase. Among the earliest contributions were several from the Navy. The proverbial open hand and warm heart of the sailor have been extended in substantial sympathy for a sister service. Regimental or Post Commanders who have received subscription-lists are requested to retain them until next "pay day," in order that those under their command who may desire to give something to support the families of their deceased comrades, may then have an opportunity. As to the proper method of distribution we simply made a suggestion, but so far the greater part of the receipts has been placed at the disposal of the Post Commander at Fort Lincoln for such distribution as may seem best. We shall soon have a complete list of those who are to be benefitted by the Fund. It is intended to aid these helpless ones wherever they may be residing; with reference to their necessities rather than to rank or station. We make a few extracts from the correspondence of the week:

FORT LYON, COLORADO, August 10, 1876.

Editors *Army and Navy Journal*, 23 Murray street, N. Y.: GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed money orders for one hundred dollars, being the contribution of this Post to the "Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Children of the Officers and Enlisted Men who fell with General Custer on the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876." I also enclose the subscription giving the contributions in detail. Many of the enlisted men desire to contribute to the Fund, but are unable to do so at present, and contemplate sending a supplemental subscription next pay day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Geo. H. Cooke, First Lieut. and Adjutant 19th Infantry, Post Adjutant.

A distinguished officer of the Navy writes:

Your appeal to Americans generally, and to our Military and Naval Services particularly, in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of Custer's unfortunate command, found me without any ready cash. I presume, however, the enclosed order on the Paymaster General for the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876, on the list forwarded to me by Colonel Floyd Jones, 3d Infantry, as follows: . . . Our only regret is that our ability to aid is not in proportion to our desires.

BATON ROUGE, LA., August 9, 1876.

Messrs. W. C. and F. P. Church: GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find money order for fifty-five dollars, contributed this day to the "Widows' Relief Fund," on the list forwarded to me by Colonel Floyd Jones, 3d Infantry, as follows: . . . Our only regret is that our ability to aid is not in proportion to our desires.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Infantry.

Subscriptions received for the week ending August 17:

C. H. Smith, Colonel 19th Infantry	\$30 00
F. J. A. Cleary, Asst. Surgeon	5 00
J. A. M. La Tourette, Post Chaplain	5 00
Chas. B. Hall, R. Q. M., 19th Infantry	5 00
Geo. H. Cooke, Adjutant 19th Infantry	5 00
Francis Moore, Captain 9th Cavalry	10 00
J. H. Smith, Captain 19th Infantry (per Mrs. S.)	5 00
Chas. A. Vernon, First Lieut. 19th Infantry	5 00
D. J. Gibbon, Second Lieut. 9th Cavalry	5 00
G. H. Watts, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry	5 00
Geo. B. Read, Second Lieut. 19th Infantry	5 00
T. A. Davis, Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A.	5 00
D. B. Drummond, Post Trader	10 00
Jno. A. Murphy	5 00
"Friend to the Widows"	2 00
Philip McCusker (Interpreter)	5 00
W. M. Graham, Capt. 1st Art., Bat. Brig. Gen. R. A.	5 00
Frank S. Rice, Second Lieut. 1st Artillery	5 00
Warren Webster, Surgeon U. S. A.	5 00
C. G. Shaw, First Lieut. 1st Infantry	5 00
The following from Fort Warren, Mass.	11 75
John Humphreys, Hosp. Steward U. S. A.; John Wetzel, Ord. Sergeant U. S. Army; Oscar Kent, Commissary Sergeant U. S. A.; Ansel G. Snodgrass, 1st Sergeant, Battery I, 1st Artillery; John H. Bradt, Sergeant, Battery I, 1st Artillery; George Mertz, Private, Battery I, 1st Artillery; Michael Judge, Private, Battery I, 1st Artillery; Sarah Judge, laundress, Battery I, 1st Artillery; Julia Lighna, laundress, Battery A, 1st Artillery; 25 cts.; Robert Blake, Corporal, Battery I, 1st Artillery; 25 cts.; Thomas O'Connor, Sergeant, Battery I, 1st Artillery; Hunter, Post Trader, \$5.	
Major P. G. Hall for the following:	73 00
(Clerks at Hdqrs. G. R. S.; J. H. McKim, \$50; H. G. Sichel, Jr., 14th Infantry, \$3; Capt. T. H. Hay, U. S. A.; \$5; C. A. A., \$2; Major J. J. Dana, U. S. A., \$2.50; Mr. J. G. Moore, \$2; Mr. T. Wisniedell, \$2; Capt. J. F. Rodgers, U. S. A., \$2.50).	
Cash	5 00
Jno. McCarty, Chaplain U. S. A. (retired)	4 00
Jno. Wahlberg, Sergt. of Ord.	2 00
C. C. Waite, Brevoort House	25 00
Cash, J. H. W.	10 00
A. R. Egbert, First Lieut. 3d Infantry	5 00
H. F. Parker, Fort Monroe, Va.	5 00
Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Infantry	5 00
Cash, Troy, N. Y.	20 00
Commodore W. B. Whiting, U. S. N.	15 00
Mrs. G. M. Miller	1 00
Mrs. F. K. Adams	1 00
General Brooks, 3d Infantry	20 00
Major Head, 3d Infantry	10 00
A. Surg. M. E. Taylor, U. S. A.	10 00
Lieut. Gerlach, 3d Infantry	5 00
Lieut. Roy, 3d Infantry	5 00
H. B. Merrill, Morristown, N. J.	5 00
Chas. McDonald, N. Y.	5 00
W. Mitchell, Lieut. 8d Infantry	10 00
Vincent Paen, Chaplain U. S. A. (retired)	10 00
Frank W. Russell	10 00
Robert Macfadyen, Commissary Gen. U. S. A.	10 00
C. H. Crane, A. Surg. Gen. U. S. A.	10 00
T. H. Dodge, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.	10 00
Mrs. T. B. M. Mason	5 00
H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A.	5 00
Lieut. B. H. Randolph and Friends	38 00
Mrs. Gen. Ricketts	5 00
J. H. Willard, Lieut. of Engineers, for the following:	25 50
(M. de C. C., \$5; R. H. T., \$2; J. A. F., \$1; E. M., 50 cts.; M. R., \$1; J. W. R., \$1; F. J. R., \$2; L. P., \$1; J. B. M., \$2; Cash, \$10).	

Total received this week.....\$512 25

Subscriptions previously acknowledged.....1,492 81

Aggregate.....\$1,975 06

The prompt and delicate generosity of Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, deserves the following acknowledgment:

Hdqrs. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, ILL., August 12, 1876.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.
Sir: I wish to publicly acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and fifty dollars, contributed by Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Custer massacre. I desire also to state that this sum was in addition to tendering to all these bereaved people the hospitalities of his hotel, when they arrived in Chicago, en route to their homes, and that the publication of these kindly acts is without the knowledge of Mr. Palmer. Yours truly,
M. V. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Col., A. D. C.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE RIFLE.

SECOND BRIGADE.—This brigade, commanded by General Vilmar, turned out strongly August 14 for practice at Creedmoor. The 9th, 11th, and 71st regiments were represented—by 200, 129, and 114 men respectively: of these 95 men of the 9th, 52 of the 11th, and 48 of the 71st qualified for the "second class." The field officer of the day was Colonel Umbekent, 11th regiment, under whose eye guard duty was performed quite efficiently. Major O. E. Orris, I. R. P., directed the firing; Captain Briton, 9th regiment, acted as regimental inspector; Captain Davis, 11th, and Captain Hoffman, 71st, discharged the duties of rifle inspectors for their respective corps.

The following summaries of the scores show the result of the practice at the second class targets (300 and 400 yards): Ninth regiment—Corporals McEagle, 43; Hoecker, 42; Lieutenant Henderson, 39; Privates Kohlberger, 39; Graham, 37; Travers, 32; McCabe, 31; Falter, 30; Brown, 30; Walther, 29; Corporal Harper, 28; Lieutenant Hertz, 28; Sergeant Best, 27; Captain Auld, 26; Privates Henderson, 26; Smith, 26; Drummer Kenzie, 27; Private Tupper, 27; Corporal Bryce, 27; Privates Seckerson, 26; Didway, 26; Douglas, 26; Lieutenant De Gratz, 26; Privates Crier, 26; Frank, 25; Rammel, 25; Wilson, 25; Wilkinson, 25; Sergeant Watson, 25; Lieutenants Springer, 25; Hausman, 25; Corporal Walton, 25.

Eleventh regiment—Private Edel, 40; Colonel Umbekent; Quartermaster-Sergeant Loewer, 32; Captain Marrar, 32; Sergeant Scaback, 32; Private Ledzeiser, 30; Sergeant Steinert, 29; Captain Davis, 29; Drum-Major Snelzer, 29; Lieutenant Lindeur, 28; Sergeant Bender, 28; Private Webber, 28; Captains Burkhardt, 28; Keifer, 28; Private Keyser, 27; Corporal Welsh, 26; Privates Roth, 26; Hans, 26; Lieutenant Shorny, 26; Corporals Kopp, 25; Tager, 25; Private Bentler, 25; Captain Eicko, 25; Sergeant Gutman, 25.

Seventy-first regiment—Privates Williams, 44; Cevkean, 42; Captain Hoffman, 38; Private Howe, 35; Sergeant Herriek, 33; Captain Belknap, 35; Private Hamma, 32; Capt. Emily, 32; Sergeant Timson, 31; Privates Hahn, 31; Addison, 28; Allison, 28; Steele, 26; Sergeants Steele, 26; White, 25.

After the first four ranges had been shot over the officer in command ordered those who qualified to shoot for the marksmen's badge to do so. The hour was so late when the men went to the final range as to prevent some of them from completing their scores. The 9th regiment men were unable to finish their practice at 500 yards in time to return to the final range at 200 yards. The scores made for the marksmen's badge are, therefore, incomplete.

In this case too much work was cast out for one day, and owing to insufficient R. R. facilities the troops did not leave the ground before 7 p. m.

THIRD BRIGADE.—The Third Brigade paraded for rifle practice at Creedmoor August 11. Colonel George D. Scott, of the Eighth regiment, was officer of the day; Major Place, Jr., surgeon, and Major D. D. Wylie, superintendent of the firing. The weather was favorable, clear, and but little wind.

	Number present.	Qualified at 100 and 150 yards.
Eighth regiment.....	140	70
Seventh regiment.....	98	55
Sixty-ninth regiment.....	75	45

Aggregating 170 out of 313.

The scores of those who made twenty-five points or over at 300 and 400 yards:

Eighth regiment—Privates Douglass, 38; Gan, 37; Sergeant Lemay, 35; Lieutenant Gee, 32; Privates Carey, 31; Randall, 29; Tier, 29; Jahne, 28; Mcagher, 28; Hauber-nestel, 24; Bumber, 26; Creighton, 26.

Seventh regiment—Private Englis, 37; Sergeant Rowland, 36; Privates Rule, 31; Parker, 29; Beach, 29; Butler, 28; Captain Turner, 28; Privates Smith, 27; Moore, 26; Corporal Gillis, 26; Privates Voorhees, 25; Thompson, 25.

Sixty-ninth regiment—Sergeant Burns, 37; Captain Carlton, 35; Privates Corrigan, 33; Meehan, 26; Whelan, 25.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, paraded for rifle practice at Creedmoor August 10. Colonel R. C. Ward, of the Twenty-third regiment, commanded the detachments; Adjutant Frothingham, of the same command, acted as adjutant, and Captain C. E. Truslow was officer of the day. The details from the several regiments were as follows: Twenty-third regiment, 119 men; Thirty-second, 122, and Forty-seventh, 99 men. Colonel Ward, believing that better discipline could be observed than has heretofore been maintained by the entire absence of liquor, gave orders accordingly, and there was no misbehavior during the day. The heat was very great, and several men were affected. The ranges covered were 100, 150, 300, and 400 yards; position, standing at the first two, kneeling at 300, and lying down at 400 yards. The number who qualified in the third class to shoot in the second was as follows: Twenty-third regiment, 54 men; Thirty-second, 47, and Forty-seventh, 51. The wind blew from the south, and was very fluctuating. Following are the scores, highest number being fifty points:

Twenty-third regiment—Corporal Fried, 38; Lieutenant Gross, 37; Colonel Ward, 35; Private Rose, 31; Lieutenant Voick, 29; Privates Blood, 29; Bragg, 28; Thomas, 26.

Forty-seventh regiment—Private Bailey, 37; Corporal Eddy, 34; Captain Gaylor, 33; Private Hoffman, 32; Sergeant Parker, 31; Private Kelly, 31; Downs, 31; Lieutenants Condon, 29; Hoffman, 27; Sergeant Whalley, 26; Private Scull, 25.

Private Schrack, the only man who qualified in the Thirty-second regiment, made 28 out of a possible 50 points.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.—The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting August 11, General McMahon in the chair. The Treasurer, General Knox, reported receipt of a donation of \$100 from Mr. A. A. Low from the trophy fund, making the total now on hand \$350. On motion of General Woodward it was decided that the individual trophies to be presented to the winning team should be miniature representations of the standard trophy. The action of the Joint Committee at a previous meeting in deciding upon an inscription for the bar of the trophy was reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Trophy Committee, with power to select a more satisfactory legend. General Shaler, on behalf of the Committee on the Reception of the Foreign Team, reported that invitations had been received from General Newton to visit Hell Gate; to use Gilmore's Garden for the distribution of the prizes won at the Fall Meeting, and Mr. John H. Bird had volunteered to another amateur theatrical entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for defraying the expenses of the foreign teams. A committee was then appointed, consisting of General Shaler, Colonel Mitchell, Colonel Wingate, Major Holland, and Mr. W. B. Coughtry, to receive the Australian Rifle Team.

THE INTERNATIONAL.—The riflemen composing the team and reserves for the International and Irish-American matches began their fourth week of practice August 15. The shooting at the 800 and 900 yard ranges maintained the same average as heretofore, while the shooting at the 1,000 yard target was not so good. This was owing to the interruption occasioned by showers, which required the changing of the elevation and wind gauge. Major Fulton, who is one of the best shots in the team, scored three consecutive misses, having been misled by the marker, who scored him an under-target shot when it should have been an over-target. The next two shots were a centre and bull's-eye, when he was again interrupted by a passing shower. The two shots following were misses, and he then scored seven bull's-eyes and one centre shot, leaving him with the small score of 48 on the 1,000 yard range. The averages during the practice gave Major Fulton first place on the team, I. L. Allen second, and W. B. Farwell third. There were only eleven members of the team present, Messrs. H. S. Jewell, M. Washburn, and Colonel Schaffer being absent. L. Weber was obliged to withdraw from the 1,000 yard practice on account of sickness. L. C. Bruce retired after the tenth shot at the 800 yard range, his score then being only 33. The following are the scores made:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
I. L. Allen.....	70	68	64	202
T. S. Dakin.....	70	70	60	200
R. Rathbone.....	70	65	64	199
A. Anderson.....	71	63	65	199
C. E. Blydenburg.....	63	66	65	194
W. B. Farwell.....	67	66	60	193
G. W. Yale.....	67	65	52	184
F. Hyde.....	63	64	54	181
H. Fulton.....	71	59	48	178
C. E. Overbaugh.....	70	62	44	176
L. Weber.....	71	62	—	133

Major Fulton stated that he had been advised that the Scotch Team would leave Europe on August 19, and the Irish Team on August 25.

August 16 completed the second week of practice at long-range shooting for the International and Irish-American matches, which begin on September 12. The wind was steady, but the light was irregular. The shooting was very good, the number of points made by eight of the leading scores being 1,536, or 30 points higher than has been made in the match for the Elcho Shield between the English, Scotch, and Irish Teams, during the past three years. The aggregate number of points made by the twelve who completed the firing at the three distances was 2,228. Major H. S. Jewell was present, but retired after the seventh shot. The following are the scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
R. Rathbone.....	71	69	62	202
L. Weber.....	62	68	70	200
H. Fulton.....	70	63	66	199
W. B. Farwell.....	71	64	57	192
I. L. Allen.....	70	68	50	188
L. C. Bruce.....	63	61	62	186
T. S. Dakin.....	67	62	56	185
A. Anderson.....	62	65	57	184
C. E. Blydenburg.....	67	60	54	181
G. W. Yale.....	61	54	61	176
C. E. Overbaugh.....	63	68	44	175
F. Hyde.....	58	53	52	163

General J. R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, and Major Merrill, of the U. S. A., visited Creedmoor during the practice, and fired several rounds over the longer range making good scores. A meeting of the American Team was held in the evening, and it was resolved to drop the name of Colonel Schaffer from the team, as he had failed to be present since the practice began. This will promote L. E. Bruce to the vacancy.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.—Five members of the Australian Team, who are to participate in the Centennial long-range rifle matches at Creedmoor next fall, arrived in New York August 11, by the overland route, via San Francisco. The team was warmly welcomed by the subcommittee appointed for the purpose, who entertained their guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The team arrived in San Francisco on July 28, and remained in that city for three days. On the evening of their arrival they were entertained at a banquet by the citizens, and the San Francisco Rifle Association showed the visiting riflemen every attention possible. On the 1st August they left for Chicago, and upon their arrival in that city they received a warm reception from the Chicago Rifle Association. They left Chicago August 3, and stopped over one day at Niagara Falls. The team was selected on the Paddington Rifle Range, near Sydney, New South Wales, on April 25, and its members all belong to the First regiment, New South Wales Rifles. The following gentlemen comprise the team: Captain J. McGavie Smith, Eighth company; Sergeant D. Gee, and Private J. S. Lynch, Fifth company; and Ensign J. H. Maddocks and Private J. J. Slade, First company. They use Rigby's muzzle-loading rifles, shooting ninety grains of powder, and have not done any shooting since the selection of the team. Their scores on the two days of the last competition were as follows:

	First day.	Second day.	Total.
Captain Smith.....	185	193	378
Private Slade.....	174	196	370
Private Gee.....	167	192	359
Ensign Maddocks.....	172	187	359
Private Lynch.....	163	192	355

The visitors will make their headquarters at some place adjacent to Creedmoor, where they can practice at their leisure. The remaining five members of the Australian Team were selected in Victoria and are en route to this city by way of England.

The Australians have expressed great satisfaction with Creedmoor, which they pronounce the best range that they have seen. They will occasionally shoot there "to keep their hands in," and for this purpose they will be allowed the use of the range three days each week during the month.

J. J. Slade, one of the Australian Team from New South Wales, visited Creedmoor August 15 and fired a few shots on the 500 yard range with the Remington military rifle. He fired a single shot on the 1,000 yard range with the Remington Creedmoor rifle, and grazed the upper edge of the bull's-eye. His position is nearly like that of Major Fulton, except that he holds the butt of his piece at the armpit and supports his head by his left hand. The Victorian section of the team left Liverpool on the 13th, and will probably arrive on August 22.

The following are the scores made by the Australian riflemen at Creedmoor August 16:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Captain Smith.....	42	41	—	83
Lieutenant Maddocks.....	43	39	34	116
Sergeant Gee.....	31	36	33	100
J. J. Slade.....	37	37	33	107

Sergeant Gee fired only eight rounds, while the other members fired ten at each range.

T. F. and F. BADGE.—The ninth competition for the "Turf, Field and Farm" Badge at Creedmoor August 12 came off under pleasant auspices. Wind and weather were fair. The members of the Australian Team visited the range, but did not participate in the match. There were forty-one entries in the match for the "Turf, Field and Farm" Badge. Following are the scores:

Pinney.....	44	Holland.....	35
Hyde.....	44	Irwin.....	35
Keene.....	43	Reddy.....	35
Bruce.....	42	Robbins.....	34
Robertson.....	41	Dominick.....	34
Allen.....	41	Abrams.....	34
Miller.....	40	Boatiller.....	34
Richards.....	40	Gardner.....	34
Davids.....	40	Kellinger.....	33
Burdett.....	39	Shand.....	33
Linton.....	39	Overbaugh.....	33
Funk, Jr.....	39	Fisher.....	32
Vanne.....	38	Eagle.....	32
Chamney, Jr.....	38	Roulier.....	31
Farwell.....	38	Hubbard, Jr.....	26
Sargent.....	37	Truslow.....	26
Price.....	37	Cass.....	26
Farley.....	36	Williams.....	19
McHugh.....	36	Luther.....	13
Todd.....	35	Williams.....	13

Mr. D. C. Pinney was declared the winner.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Companies F, D, and I, comprising the right wing of the Twenty-first, practiced at the Hudson River Rifle Range Aug. 11. They numbered seventy men, under the command of Colonel Lindley. Eight men of Co. D, six of Co. I, and one of Co. F qualified for the third class.

WASHINGTON MATCH.—The committee recently appointed to arrange for a match to be shot in Washington by the English, Scotch, Irish, Australian, Canadian, and American Rifle Teams, after they shall have shot for the Centennial badge at Creedmoor in September next, held a meeting Aug. 9, at which it was stated that the American Team felt itself authorized to make the engagement for all the teams to visit Washington to participate in a match if the proper inducements were made from here. An effort will be made to consummate this matter.

WILLOW BROOK, CONN.—The fourth competition for the Bull's-Eye Badge occurred Saturday, Aug. 12, at this range. Fifteen competitors, ten shots each at the 800 and 1,000 yard ranges. Mr. J. B. Rowe, of New Haven, won the badge with seven bull's-eyes. Davidson has won it once, Judd twice, and Rowe once. It must be won three times before possession. The Connecticut Rifle Association held a meeting at the range at noon when it was voted to accept the proposal of the Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, for an Inter-State Match in October, and Messrs. G. W. Yale, T. F. Plunkett, J. B. Rowe, and J. C. Kinney were appointed a committee to organize a team and make the requisite arrangements. The next competition at Willowbrook will take place August 26.

CANADIAN RIFLE TEAM.—The following is the leading scores made by any Rifle Association, Toronto, Canada, in the first competition for places in the Creedmoor team, h. p. s. 225, fifteen shots each distance:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.....	68	68	68	202
W. Cruik, Toronto.....	70	64	60	194
A. Bell, Toronto.....	65	65	67	192
G. Disner, St. Catharines.....	63	60	59	182
D. Gibson, Toronto.....	70	56	61	180
Major Cotton, Kingston.....	68	52	56	176
James Adam, Hamilton.....	63	52	57	172
J. Lewis, Toronto.....	63	61	54	171
Geo. Murison, Hamilton.....	68	47	53	168
J. M. Gibson, Hamilton.....	59	49	50	158
Capt. Johnson, Esquimaux.....	61	60	35	156
Wm. Cooper, Toronto.....	41	59	54	154
G. Margetts, Hamilton.....	66	52	41	149

J. J. Mason made 31 bull's-eyes; W. Cruik, 22; A. Bell, 24; G. Disner, 23.

After three days shooting the following are the totals of the nine highest scores: J. J. Mason, 587; A. Bell, 585; J. Murison, 564; J. Adam, 558; J. M. Gibson, 539; Major Cotton, 536; G. Disner, 522; G. Margetts, 519; D. Gibson, 502, h. p. s. 675.

NEW YORK.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The court-martial of which Major Robert Lenox Belknap is president have found Captain Max Ebler, of Co. G, guilty on the serious charges of "Drunkenness on duty," "insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "disobedience of orders," and he is accordingly sentenced to be cashiered, incapacitated from holding any military commission, and fined to the amount of \$100. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved by General Ward and promulgated in G. O. No. 13, August 11. We hope that the very proper example made of Captain Ebler will be a warning to officers who imagine that they can secure the honors and yet escape the responsibilities of official position.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (BROOKLYN).—Pursuant to G. O. 3, c. 8, brigade headquarters, all members of this regiment who have qualified for the second and first classes in rifle practice will report at the armory August 21, for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for practice in those classes. Every effort must be made to be present on this occasion, as those making the highest scores in the first class will be selected to compete for membership of the regimental team. In compliance with usual conditions, the competition for the Diamond Badge will take place at Creedmoor August 18, 25, and 31. Members of the regiment desirous of competing will proceed to Creedmoor on the days named, and report in fatigue uniform to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, at the Forty-seventh regiment camp. The competition will be under the supervision of Captain A. G. Brown, I. R. P., who will make all necessary arrangements.

FIRST BRIGADE.—General Ward issued the following order August 8: The following programme of subjects for the examination of officers elects in this brigade, prepared by the Brigade Examining Board, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Krager, Fifth Infantry, and Major Robert Lenox Belknap, brigade inspector, having received the approval of the brigadier-general commanding, is hereby promulgated: For second lieutenants: School of the Soldier; School of the Company; paragraphs 752 to 766, and 786 to 807, Upton's Tactics; writing, filing, and endorsing official letters; theory of rifle practice, "Wingate's Manual" as far as including "position and aiming drill." For first lieutenants, same as second lieutenants, and in addition Section 618 to 654, General Regulations, S. N. Y.; School for Skirmishers; General Order No. 4, series 1875, Headquarters First Brigade; paragraphs 377, 378, 490, 498,

499, 506, 432, and 438, Upton's Tactics. For captains, same as for first and second lieutenants, and in addition, School of the Battalion; paragraphs 806 to 819, Upton's Tactics; sections 602 to 617, General Regulations; office duties; ceremonies; Wingate's Manual as far as Part IV. For field officers, School of the Battalion; School of the Brigade; ceremonies; a general knowledge of the General Regulations and the Code. Attention is invited to paragraphs II. and III., G. O. I, c. 2.

SEPARATE TROOP.—This organization proceeded to Kreucher's Atlantic Park, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 9, for target practice and sea air. Under the command of Captain Kreucher they marched boldly forth, and assisted by the motive power of the S. B. R. reached their destination quite thrifty. The target practice was conducted on the old fashioned system at 271 feet range. The prizes were awarded by the judges, Majors Timmes and Karcher, and Messrs. Harle and Kraemer. The first and second prizes in "ducat" were won by Clara Heinz and Christian Gunkel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE.—The National Guard of Pennsylvania, never having been assembled as an entire body, and having but recently undergone such decided and marked change in organization, from an unwieldy and uncared for mass, to a well instructed, well armed and paid body of carefully inspected troops, the approach to the encampment announced for August 3 was the cause of much excusable curiosity. The troops of the large cities were anxious to show their superiority over their country brethren, and the latter in turn were brushing up brasses and studying Upton with a care that pointed to their determination to share in the prospective honors to be awarded.

After a long wait, during which Adjutant-General Latta was engaged in negotiations for transportation, etc., it was announced that all was complete, interest centered in the spot designated in Fairmount Park as "Camp Anthony Wayne," than which no more appropriate name could have been selected, as commemorative of the valiant services of Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldier in the struggle of the Revolution.

The Legislature of the State until 1873, had taken no care of the National Guard, as before stated, in consequence there was about the service nothing to attract military talent or public attention. Then an annual appropriation was made to such companies as passed the annual inspections to be conducted by the adjutant-general. Since then additional financial recognition has been given, and provision is now made for armory rent, and all expenses incident to inspections, and the troops for the most part have been armed with improved breech loading arms and all incentives offered to make the service what it should be.

The troops commenced to arrive on Thursday, August 3, and poured in so rapidly that the accommodations of the railroads were taxed to their utmost capacity. The camps had in most instances been arranged beforehand by camping parties. Where this had not been done, much inconvenience and discomfort was experienced by the drenching rain falling on the first day, after which the weather was all that could be desired, with the exception of the very oppressive heat of the 7th and 8th, which necessitated the postponement until late in the evening of the reviews by divisions of the entire guard in camp. These reviews were conducted by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by his staff, and developed a high standard and evidence of laborious training as to prepare the minds of those who were fortunate enough to witness them for the review of the 10th. All interest centered in that day, and the announcement that the First Division had been tendered by Major General Bankson, commanding, for escort, added to the anxiety of the populace for the display. The First Division, which comprises the troops located in Philadelphia, had not entered into the full interest of the encampment scheme, and was not represented in the camp, owing to the close proximity of the homes and business of the men, and the fear on the part of officers that even with the strictest discipline the men could not be held in hand. The Guard from the interior might have felt aggrieved at this after the distance they had traversed and the expense to which every man was put, had not the offer of the division been made in the voluntary and generous spirit in which it was.

Early in the day the troops commenced to transport to the city, and in the afternoon the line was formed on North Broad street, with the right of the First Division, acting as escort, resting on Norris street, and the left of the column at the Public Bui Dungs.

At 2:30 p. m. the column moved, breaking from the right and marching to the left, and passing down Broad street to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, up Third to Market, up Market to the eastern end of the Public Buildings, where the escort halted and formed in line on the north side of Market street, the rest of the column passing by and marching to the K. R. depots for transportation to camp.

The column was made up as follows: First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Major-General John P. Bankson, about 2,000 men, as follows: First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; Black Hussars; Keystone Battery. Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Russell Thayer; Third and Sixth Infantry; (Artillery), Washington Grays; Wecocoe Legion.

First Brigade, Brigadier-General R. M. Brinton; First and Second Infantry; Detroit (Mich.) Light Guards; State Fencibles; Gray Invincibles.

Second Division, Brigadier-General Frank Reeder, 527 men; Fourth and Sixteenth Infantry.

Third Division, Major-General E. S. Osborne, 536 men; Wyoming Artillerists; Telford Zouaves; McClellan Rifles; Ninth Infantry.

Fourth Division, Major-General J. K. Sigfried, 596 men; Seventh and Eighth Infantry.

Fifth Division, Major-General James A. Beaven, 884 men; Sheridan Cavalry; Sheridan Troop; Telford and Fifth Infantry.

Sixth Division, Major-General A. L. Pearson, 1,316 men; Fourth, Ninth and Eighteenth Infantry; Knapp Battery; Hutchinson Battery.

Seventh Division, Major-General H. S. Huldekeper, 1,000 men; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Infantry; Gray Battalion; Titusville Citizen's Corps.

Eighth Division, Major-General J. F. Gallagher, 637 men; Tenth Infantry; Hugs Rifles.

Ninth Division, Major-General Harry White, 351 men; Thirtieth Infantry.

Tenth Division, Major-General John R. Dobson, 400 men; Griffin Battery; Washington Troop; Eleventh Infantry.

Attached to the First Division were the Detroit Light Guards, composed of the flower of Michigan's sons, and at various points along the line, especially where they maneuvered with, they were greeted with an ovation of applause. This and the Titusville Citizen's Corps were the only companies outside of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in line, both participating by special invitation and so acquitting themselves as to render their presence in line a matter of congratulation to the public, as well as to those who were associated with them. The Titusville Citizen's Corps appeared with white havelocks.

The First Division passed in review on Broad street when the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hartranft, and his staff, preceded under escort to the reviewing stand, when the column passed in review, eliciting many favorable comments from His Excellency as they moved up Market street by columns of companies with a uniform steadiness never before displayed in Philadelphia by a similar body of troops. The batteries all paraded with their pieces, and showed more than usual proficiency in the tactics of that arm.

When it is considered that many of the regiments from the interior are composed of companies sometimes located in half a dozen counties, who never have an opportunity to assemble for battalion drill often more than once a year, and that upon the occasion of the annual inspection, and that in point of merit they were pressing hard on the heels of those who are never seen except when they appear as regimental bodies, the conclusion naturally arrived at is that the troops of the large cities are not as earnest in mastering the requirements of the soldier as those located in the rural districts.

After the general parade, one by one the several division camps were evacuated, until the headquarters occupied by the Commander-in-Chief and a few regimental camps alone remained, and soon they too were vacated and the canvas city still standing, but robbed of its martial inhabitants, alone remained to tell how the multitude had come and gone, changing the minds of those who scouted at the State soldiery and strengthening the friendships so often shown them.

MICHIGAN.

IONIA LIGHT GUARDS.—The Ionia Light Guards, Captain Kidd, left for Grand Rapids Aug. 7, to join the State encampment. The company is in excellent condition, and though among the last mustered in, will already compare favorably in point of drill and bearing with older organizations. It has been presented with a very elaborate stand of colors, costing about \$125. A drum corps of eight boys has just been added to the company. They are equipped handsomely in blue and gold.

DETROIT LIGHT GUARD.—Lieutenants Hookgraff and Warner, of this corps, called at the office of the JOURNAL Aug. 14, to report their arrival at New York, on route from Philadelphia to Buffalo. The left Detroit on the 5th of August, sixty strong, with a party of 600 excursionists for the Centennial Exposition. They arrived in Philadelphia on the 6th of August, and were received by the State Fencibles and Company D of the First regiment, P. S. M. The Light Guard, after thoroughly enjoying themselves in Philadelphia for a week, and participating in the great parade of the "mobilized," left that city for Long Branch. There they were treated to a hop, and the next day paraded and drilled for the benefit of the dwellers by the sea. Arriving in New York they took quarters at the Astor House. The company is under the command of Captain Lewis Cass Twombly and Lieutenants Hoggreeff and Warner, and presented a remarkably fine appearance as they marched up Broadway. Their marching was remarkable for its precision, and the few military evolutions were most creditably performed. The uniform of the company is a dark blue dress coat, light blue pants, with white stripes and white bearskin shako with gilt tassel and blue plume. They left for Niagara Falls the same day, and will be received at Buffalo by the Light Guard of that city. After a sojourn of a day in that city they will proceed direct home.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Company F arrived home at Ypsilanti, Aug. 5, from Jackson. They marched through the streets with their band, and on a long pole, beautifully decorated with flowers and ribbons, they had their cup won by them for making the best shots of any company in the regiment. The cup was carried by Sergeant I. H. Manning, who made the best score and is the champion shot in the entire regiment. The cup was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and cost \$65.

SECOND REGIMENT.—The annual encampment of the Second regiment, commanded by Colonel J. O. Smith, began at Grand Rapids Aug. 7, and continued through the week. There are eight companies in the regiment, which numbers 450 men from Grand Rapids, Coldwater, Kalamazoo, Three Rivers, Niles, Ionia, Big Rapids and Manistee. The regiment had a delightful camp-ground on Reed's Lake, just outside of the city limits. Inspector-General Trowbridge inspected the regiment Aug. 10, and Aug. 11 a review by Governor Bagley.

THIRD REGIMENT.—The Third regiment, Michigan N. G., has gone into camp at Grosse Ile. The regiment includes companies from Marquette, Port Huron, Flint, Bay City, Alpena, and two companies from Detroit.

RHODE ISLAND.

WORCESTER CONTINENTALS.—This newly organized command, Colonel W. F. B. Hopkins commanding, arrived in Providence on Thursday, August 10, on special train from Worcester, Mass., in which city they belong. They are composed of the Worcester City Guard and Light Infantry, and are uniformed in old Continental style, uniforms being very brilliant, they carrying light swords for arms. Upon leaving the arms at Providence they were met by the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, Colonel Brown commanding, and escorted through the principal streets to the Newport boat, upon which they embarked. All along the line of march they won the well merited praise that was bestowed upon them for their soldierly bearing and fine marching. After spending three days at Newport, in which place they were escorted to boat at 4:30 p. m. by the Newport Artillery Veteran Association, they returned to Providence, then taking cars homeward bound.

CONNECTICUT.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT.—Circular Order 1, A. G. O., New Haven, August 4, says: "Owing to the large expense to be incurred in the encampment of the National Guard at Philadelphia, the military authorities of the State find it necessary to limit the expense in various ways, and to make many necessary arrangements without being able to consult with all the commanding officers." Arrangements for transportation and quantities of baggage allowed are specified. A contract has been made for subsisting the brigade, and no change from the prescribed mode of subsistence can be allowed. As the Quartermaster-General cannot transport horses for officers, arrangements have been made with reliable parties in Philadelphia to furnish good selected saddle horses for from one to seven days, as may be needed by mounted officers in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 9. Saddle horses can be secured at four dollars per day, and stabling, grooming and feeding at about one dollar per day. The general manager of Camp Scott will furnish to such officers as may desire cot beds, mattresses, pillows, sheets and pillow slips at 30 cents per night, or without the sheets and pillow slips at 20 cents per night, or mattresses and pillows at 12 1/2 cents per night. Officers desiring to be supplied with any of these articles must notify the Quartermaster-General before August 15.

Brigadier-General Smith issues G. O. 3, August 7. "The Connecticut National Guard will go into camp at Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, Sept. 1, 1876, for its annual fall encampment." It will continue until Saturday, Sept. 9. For the purpose of this encampment the section of Light Artillery is hereby attached to the Second regiment, and will accompany it to Philadelphia, without horses or guns.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Full dress inspections have been ordered in this command as follows: Companies F and H, Monday evening, Aug. 21; G, Aug. 23; D and E, Aug. 23; A and B, Aug. 24; C, Aug. 25; drum corps, Aug. 30. Companies D and F (Captains Hadly and White) were exercised in the school of the battalion under the instruction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, at Bushnell Park, Hartford, on the 14th Aug. Companies C and G (Colby and Cheney) held a dress drill and guardmount, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17. The camp and garrison equipage was shipped from the State Arsenal at Hartford to Philadelphia on Thursday, Aug. 17. Quartermaster-General Green and a detail leave soon for the purpose of pitching the tents and arranging camp. The regiments will encamp in column of division.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Company H, of Middletown, have elected Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. E. Camp captain, vice Guzman, resigned. Captain Camp has seen service, having enlisted as a lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth regiment, Con. Vol., and been promoted through the various grades

until he reached the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-ninth regiment, U. S. C. T.

Company E, of New Haven, paraded on Thursday, Aug. 17, at Bridgeport at the unveiling of the Soldiers Monument, Seaside Park. They acted as escort to the colonel and officers of the Second C. N. G.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTIONS.—We learn with much pleasure of the deserved promotion of two gallant and efficient soldiers and gentlemen, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart Moore, late A. A. G. 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, late A. A. G. 2d Brigade, to be Brigadier-Generals and to command respectively the brigades in which they have heretofore served. These promotions seem to have given universal satisfaction in Boston. General Moore is very prominent in the National Guard as an officer and instructor, of care, efficiency, and ability. General Sutton is also a favorite, and distinguished for his zeal and experience. The election of competent commanders is the first step towards a perfect command, and we look forward to great results from these changes.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—The following are the staff appointments: 1st Lieut. and Adj., Chas. C. Whitney; 1st Lieut., P. M. and Mustering Officer, Charles Philbrick; 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Jas. L. Dawes; Major, and Surgeon, Geo. C. Pinkham.

VERMONT.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Circular, August 3, specifies that all officers are expected to appear in camp thoroughly conversant with their duties, and to be posted in tactics; they will remember that the morale of the regiment depends upon them; that discipline must be maintained at all times; irregularities corrected; and drunkenness and disorderly conduct severely treated. In conclusion, the regimental commander confidently expects that all will perform their duties as soldiers and gentlemen, thereby making the encampment of this "Centennial year of our Republic" the most instructive and pleasant of all.

MAINE.

MAINE VETERANS.—The Maine Veterans had a reunion in Portland August 10, which was attended by a delegation from Boston who received the following cordial invitation from the Mayor of Portland, Brigadier-General Francis Fassenden, U. S. A. (retired), who lost a leg in the Red River campaign:

POSTLAND, August 8, 1876.

The city of Portland invites the association of Maine soldiers, upon their arrival here tomorrow afternoon, to a collation, to which you will be escorted by one of the associations here.

FRANCIS FASSENDEN, Mayor.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Thirty-second and Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) contemplate an evening parade in white pants.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Wm. B. Brownell and Captain T. V. Tattle, of the Forty-seventh regiment, are summing at Creedmoor. They sleep in the house that Powell built.

—COMPANY B, Ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. J., of Union Hill, held their annual picnic in the Schutzen Park, Jersey City, August 14.

—THE Twenty-seventh Michigan regiment have a reunion at Detroit August 23, with a sail on the river, and a banquet in the evening.

—THE Boston Independent Guards, the Boston Regulars, and the Middlesex Cadets will unite in an excursion to Philadelphia, via Fall River Line and Pennsylvania Railroad, starting August 16.

—THE challenge of the Crescent City Rifle Association has been accepted also by the Chicago Rifle Club and the Amateur Rifle Club of New York.

—THE Bay View Rifle Range, at Buffalo, was formally opened August 16 by Major-Gen. R. L. Howard of the Eighth Division. A number of military celebrities, including Gen. Brinker of Rochester, Gen. Woodward, Inspector-General, were present and took part in the exercises. Gen. Woodward declared the Bay View Range to be superior, in arrangements and perfection, to any he had ever seen.

—IN a corridor of Ludlow street jail, New York, last week, were five members of the National Guard of the State of New York, who, through their total inability to pay company dues and fines, are imprisoned under the military code.

—THE New York regiments will have to look lively. The twenty of the Forty-eighth, from whom the Creedmoor team are to be selected are practicing daily the Oswego Times tells us.

—THE Newport Artillery are to visit the Centennial Exposition early in September. While there they will frequently have battalion drill.

—THE Oswego Times says: On Wednesday, August 10, a rifle match between the Ogdensburg and Potsdam Clubs took place at the former city. Conditions, 200 yards, off hand, ten shots each, eight men on each side. The result was: Ogdensburg, 318; Potsdam, 316. Not a man missed the target. The highest score was forty-six, the lowest thirty-six.

—THIS week the JOURNAL loses the services of its able and zealous N. G. correspondent for Massachusetts—Mr. J. P. Frost, of Boston, who has tendered his resignation—hereby accepted with regret. We shall supply the vacancy, and continue our devotion to the interest of New England's stalwart defenders.

—THE members of the Washington, D. C., Long-Range Rifle scores made the following scores at 500 yards: August 11, eight shots, h. p. 40: James E. Bell, 33; C. B. Wheeler, 30; Colonel J. O. P. Burnside, 27; C. M. Bell, 21; C. H. Laird, 20; J. T. Ferguson, 17.

—THE Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, and the Hutchinson and Knapp Batteries, of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, went to Cape May last week, the Keystone and Hutchinson Batteries being matched for a target contest. The conditions were 12 shots, but as nobody hit the target the match may be considered off. The Hutchinson's generously surrendered six of their shots to the Knapp's, who fired 18 shots altogether.

—THE Second Brigade of California militia paraded with full ranks on the occasion of the reception of General Irvin McDowell, July 8, in San Francisco. The regiments were the Third, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Bateman; First, Lieutenant-Colonel Olan Woodhams; Second, Colonel R. H. Savage; Cavalry Battalion, Major P. R. O'Brien; Light Battery, Captain R. G. Bush.

—THE Oswego Times reports that George White, of the Forty-eighth, in practice, made the following scores, with a strong northwest wind:

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
4 4 5 4 4—21...	4 5 5 4 5—23—44	
4 5 4 4 4—21...	5 5 5 4 5—24—45	

THE Galveston "News" has a telegram from San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 8, which says that during the recent excitement on the Rio Grande, caused by the arrest of Mexican outlaws by the Mexican authorities on Texas soil, which called forth indignation meetings at Brownsville, Gov. Coke applied to Gen. Ord to join him in a protest against the outrage. Gen. Ord, who was on the frontier, answered as follows:

MASON, TEXAS, July 24.

Gov. Coke, Austin:

Adjt.-Gen. Taylor has just telegraphed me in regard to Mexican military crossing the Bravo and arresting parties on this side. I cannot join you in protesting against this as an outrage, as I have just given our military orders to do the same thing on Mexican side.

E. C. ORD,

Brigadier General Commanding Department of Texas.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress has finally adjourned, as much to its own satisfaction, doubtless, as to the satisfaction of the country, and after a session extending far into the dog days. We give below a list of the principal bills of interest to the Army and Navy passed at this session. The most important bill passed during the last week has been that authorizing the increase of the companies of cavalry operating against the Sioux to 100 men each, by the addition of 2,500 men to the Army, making the total force authorized 27,500. The House proposed to authorize instead the enlisting of 5,000 volunteer cavalry, but finally yielded to the Senate which demanded an increase of the regular cavalry instead. Mr. Banning, in speaking on the bill, quoted Senator Maxcy, of Texas, as authority for the statement that the country is on the verge of the ugliest Indian war that it has ever gone through—a war not confined to the Sioux but extending to all Indian tribes.

The limit of Indian scouts to 300 is also repealed, and the number restored to the old standard of 1,000 men, as provided by sections 1,094 and 1,112 of the revised statutes. It is also provided that a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers may be appointed. The scouts, when they furnish their own horses and horse-equipments, are to be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed.

The following is a list of the bills of interest to the Army and Navy passed at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress just closed:

To amend act approved May 8, 1874, in regard to leave of absence of Army officers.

To amend Section 3,954 of the revised statutes concerning the employment of Indian scouts.

Relative to the promotion of commodores on the retired list of the Navy.

To regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others.

To provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Musselshell rivers.

Establishing the rank of the Paymaster-General.

To reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the United States Army.

To authorize the President to accept the service of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities.

To confirm the sale of the marine hospital buildings rounds at Natchez, Miss.

An act to correct a mistake in act amending section 430 of the revised statutes. (The section amended relates to the bureau estimates for Naval expenses.)

Amending sec. 1,325 R. S. (relating to appointment of Army officers as president, superintendent or professor of colleges.) Also, the various general appropriation bills, Army, Navy, Military Academy, Fortifications, River and Harbor Deficiency and Pension bills.

Donating condemned cannon and cannon balls for a monument at Allegheny, Penn.

An act to provide for the sale of the Fort Kearny military reservation in the State of Nebraska.

To authorize the Secretary of War to purchase a parcel of land on the island of Key West, Florida.

For sale of arsenal and lot at Stonington, Conn.

Appropriating \$50,000 for subsistence supplies for Apache Indians in Arizona Territory, and for the removal of the Indians of the Chiricahua Agency to San Carlos Agency.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duties, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt.

To grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the United States Arsenal grounds, near Benicia, Cal.

Authorizing the retirement of Col. W. H. Emory, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general.

Granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, across Fort Walla Walla military reservation in Washington Territory.

To fix the retired pay of Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley, retired.

To reduce the area of the military reservations of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

To provide for the publication of the report of the impeachment of William W. Belknap.

To extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1860, which expired by limitation on Jan. 30, 1875, until March 4, 1877.

Joint Resolutions.—Prohibiting supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians; providing for the postponement of the publication of the Army regulations; in reference to the wreck of the United States monitor Tecumseh; granting the use of artillery blankets, &c., at the National Soldiers' Reunion at Caldwell, Ohio; authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms; authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and the Clinch Rifles of Augusta, Ga.

Private Bills.—To remove the political disabilities of W. H. Jenifer, late First-Lieut. Second Cavalry, U. S. A.; for the relief of Lieut. Henry Jackson, Paymaster John S. Walker, Major Foster A. Hixon; for the erection of military fortifications in Galveston

BREVET MAJOR LEWIS THOMPSON,
CAPTAIN SECOND CAVALRY.

LAST week we published, under the head of 2d Cavalry, a military memoir of this officer, whose sudden death, on the Big Horn Expedition, will be recalled with deep regret by his many friends. To the statement of Major Thompson's services during the late war, we add the following letter, addressed to his brother-in-law, General Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., and giving some further particulars:

CAMP NEAR MOUTH OF THE BIG HORN RIVER, M.T.,
July 19, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: Lewis Thompson, Captain Second Cavalry, has been suffering for a week past from nervous prostration; the last three days has been confined to his bed suffering acute pain. While in this state he hastened his death only a little while, by shooting himself through the heart with a Colt's revolver. He died instantly, and without apparent pain. He was buried this afternoon with full military honors. The services were read by a brother officer. We have marked the grave so that it can be found at any time. Major Brisiba will write more fully at another time.

General, I sympathize with you and your family. I loved Lewis dearly, as we have been the warmest of friends. Everyone feels badly and regrets it much. God, in His goodness, will overlook this last act, as Lewis was a noble, generous, honorable man.

Sincerely and truly a friend of Lewis, believe me to be yours in affliction.

CHAS. F. ROG, Lieut. Second Cavalry.

General Saxton adds the following remarks: "His system never recovered from the shock of his long confinement and suffering in rebel prisons, and he has ever since been subject to nervous attacks, accompanied with most acute suffering. In February last he started on his last campaign, although in a very delicate state of health, and against the advice of his physicians. He assisted in the relief of Reno after Custer's massacre. The brave spirit was too strong for the weak body, and the fatal act only hastened the inevitable by a few hours. Lewis Thompson was a good son and brother and friend; a generous, honorable gentleman, and as brave a cavalry soldier as ever led a charge."

ADVICES from Washington, Aug. 13, say: Detachments of the Wheeler expedition are leaving daily for the field. This work of exploration and survey, technically known as the "United States Geographical Surveys West of the Tenth Meridian," will be carried on during the remainder of the year in New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and California. The sections of country to be explored are contiguous to "finished territory," surveyed by this body or by Clarence King in previous years, and the triangulation will be an extension of systems already completed, to which it will be joined. There will be two points of rendezvous and outfit—Carson City, Nev., and West Los Animas, Col. At these places the executive and scientific attaches of the survey, some fifty in number, are now gathering, and at these points of outfit the expedition will receive numerous additions in the persons of guides, packers, military escort, etc. Seven working parties will take the field, it having been found that the work can be most vigorously carried on by small corps of eight or ten persons each. One of the eastern parties will traverse the country on both sides of the Rio Grande, south of the latitude of the Albuquerque, New Mexico. The other, to be engaged in Colorado, will proceed to the northwestern corner of that State and in the course of the season acquire the data necessary for the completion of the maps of the territory. Five parties will operate on the Pacific coast, taking Carson City as an initial point. From here they will make surveys eastward over the plains and isolated mountain regions of Nevada and westward into the rugged Sierra Nevada range, along which the triangulation will be developed above the Central Pacific Railroad, working in the vicinity of Beckwith's pass, and as far toward the northern boundary of California as the shortness of the season will allow.

AN officer of the Army writes us from St. Petersburg, Russia, as follows: "We are now at the Russian camp, 20 miles from St. Petersburg, at the small village of Krasnoie Selo; there are about 30,000 soldiers and 100 guns. There are Prussian, French, Austrian and Italian commissions here, and I believe English and Mexican officers have also been the guests of the emperor. I enclose you a programme of the manoeuvres which take place before the emperor in person. Besides these there are continual exercises in target practice, drills, etc., etc. The personnel of the Russian army is very fine, and all the horses superb. All the infantry are armed with the Berden rifle, and the old field artillery is about being changed for new four and nine-pounders."

Camp of Krasnoie Selo, 1876.—Reviews and exercises to take place in the presence of H. M. the Emperor. 18th July, Sunday morning, religious exercises and parade of the regiment of the Emperor Paul. 20th July, Tuesday morning, artillery practice; afternoon, reviews, model battalion, military school, Chasseurs of Finland, Cadres of the regiments of the depot of the guard. 21st July, Wednesday morning, reviews, squadrons of the school Nicolas, model squadron, battery of the school Michel, model batteries, foot and horse and Cossack. 23d July, Friday morning, infantry and cavalry practice. 24th July, Saturday morning, manoeuvres of the 1st Division Infantry of the guard against the 2d Division. 25th July, Sunday afternoon, target practice.

It is now announced that the rocks at Hell Gate will be blown up on the 5th of September. Nitro-glycerine, dynamite and road-rock will be used.

THE Stars and Stripes floated from the two piers at the East River Bridge Aug. 14, and the event in honor of which they were unfurled was the stretching of the two first wires across the broad space to be spanned by the big bridge. By a slim chain the two cities are at last united through the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

GENERAL B. L. E. Bonneville, of Fort Smith, Ark., is the oldest officer in the U. S. Army. He is eighty years of age. He graduated from West Point in 1815, served in the earlier Indian wars, was in every great battle in Mexico, and, during the Rebellion, had command of Benton Barracks, St. Louis.

The dory "Centennial" put into Abercastle, Pembroke-shire, Wales, Aug. 12, for provisions, and then proceeded for Liverpool. Johnson reports that the "Centennial" was capsized once during the voyage, but he succeeded in righting her.

It is noticeable that the Black Hills furor has not raged so furiously among the youth of our land since the arrival of news from General Custer's command. Many a boy who ten days ago was saving up his pennies to buy a railroad ticket and a revolver, now walks out into the back-yard and cuts kindling wood without a murmur.

An interesting history of "The Flag of the United States" will be found in the August issue of the "Manhattan Monthly," founded on a paper read in 1870 by Mr. William J. Canby before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and which states that the first instances in which the stars and stripes were unfurled were in July, 1776, on the brig "Nanoy," at Porto Rico, and August 17, 1776, at the siege of Fort Schuyler, which stood on the banks of the Mohawk, on the site of the present city of Rome.

THE "Herald" correspondent says: As a means of exhibiting costume the usefulness of this sort of art is seen in the Swedish department, Centennial Exhibition, where there is shown in this way, with excellent effect, the uniforms of Swedish soldiers at different periods of the national history. It is a pleasant fillip to a dull imagination to be suddenly confronted with the very presence of soldiers such as they were when they stood in line before Charles XII. on

Dread Pultowa's day,
When Fortune left the royal Swede.

It is not to our credit, nationally, that, having tried our own hands at this sort of "statuary," we fall infinitely behind the Swedes and Norwegians. In the United States Government building the attempt has been made in this same way to give a vital impression of the appearance of the soldiers and sailors of the United States at different periods, but it is a melancholy failure by comparison with the spirit and effect of what is done in this small way in the Swedish department. The uniforms are there and are of great interest. It is a pity they were not so mounted that that part of the display would not look like a cheap shop for the sale of readymade clothing. All our sins in the way of art, however, are venial by comparison with what is to be seen in the picture gallery. There is a picture of the battle of Gettysburg painted by a person named Rothmel. As the highfalutin, heroic novel of the weekly press is to literature, and the Bowery live acts of blood and thunder to the drama, so is this picture to art. Rothmel is evidently ambitious. He wanted to paint a great picture. This one is about twenty-five feet long by fifteen high. If that is not greatness what is?

A FRAGMENT of the great statue of Liberty, destined for Bedloe's Island, was put ashore at pier 57, North River, Aug. 14, from the French steamer "Labrador." It was contained in a huge case, as large as a small dwelling, made of boards nailed rudely together, with open spaces between. All of the statue it held was the wrist and right hand, with a section of the torch which the right arm is to hold aloft, bearing a flambeau, which will serve as a light-house beacon. The thumb, which partly encircled the torch (a huge cylinder of twelve feet in circumference) was a ludicrously gigantic member. On the thumb nail alone a man of several hundred pounds avoirdupois might find a seat. As for the arm below the elbow and opening into the palm of the hand, three men of ordinary stature might walk abreast within its interior. It is said that inside the upper and broader part of the arm above the elbow as many as nine men could be comfortably accommodated. This fragmentary part is made of bronzed copper, about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It is in fine, evenly rolled plates, riveted and screwed together in the firmest and most elaborate manner. The completed statue will be about 120 feet in height, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the elevation of the pedestal being, perhaps, a third of the altitude of the statue. It is understood that a staircase will be placed within the right arm, by which ascent can be made to a balcony running around the edge of the flambeau. The height of the complete arm is thirty-five feet. The left arm is bent so as to unfold and hold lightly toward the body a set of tablets upon which the Declaration of Independence is supposed to be inscribed. The head is surrounded by a diadem, from which projects a circle of prongs that catch the sun's rays and construct a brilliant nimbus of glory out of them. The folds of the outer garment are so arranged that the edges fold diagonally across the figure. Its estimated cost is \$125,000, half of which has already been subscribed. Both pedestal and statue will be completed in two years from now, and it will be the joint enterprise of France and America.

SEVASTOPOL has been in a ruined and dismantled condition since the close of the Crimean war. It does not now contain more than 9,000 inhabitants, who are scarcely able to exist upon the remnants of the once flourishing commerce of the port. The life of the community shows signs of reviving of late, some military vessels having been constructed on its new slips. Forts Constantine and Catherine are still standing, badly battered with cannon-balls. Forts Nicholas and Alexander and the quarantine are completely dilapidated, some hundreds of dwellings having been built with the stones which once formed their ramparts. The principal public buildings of the city are all destroyed.

GENERAL TEVFIK, a Turkish officer who has passed some time in the United States, contributes an interesting article to the Providence Journal on the policy of his native country toward her dependencies. Of "Young Turkey" he says: "Nevertheless, with all the obstacles which Russia has known so well how to plant in the path of progress, the Turks of to-day, or, to borrow a Western expression, 'Young Turkey,' by no means despair. She will unceasingly work for reforms, which, though unpalatable to Russia, will be immeasurably beneficial to both Mussulmans and Christians. Such is the determination of young or progressive Turkey, and may, in God's will, the unhappy fate of Poland be averted from my country."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return there was a total of 358 ships of all classes on the list of the British navy three months ago. Since 1855 there had been 573 launched, 44 purchased, 110 sold, 128 broken up, and 31 lost. On the 31st March last there were 174 in commission, and 176 in reserve or appropriated for harbor service, including ships lent. The *Nelson* and *Northampton*, ironclads, each of 7,333 tons, and carrying twelve guns, now building at Glasgow, are to be completed next year; the *Téméraire*, of 8,412 tons and eight guns, at Chatham, and the *Inflexible*, of 11,406 tons and four guns, at Portsmouth, at the beginning of 1878. Preparations for the building of the armored ship *Agamemnon* are being made at Chatham. There are, also, six unarmored gunboats now building, and they will be completed by the beginning of next year.

THE English are to have a series of torpedoes at the Noman, one of the Spithead forts. In the fort itself there will be a double series of electrical connections, by means of five cables, with as many ground mines. The mines will be surrounded by a number of hidden buoys, each being connected with the trunk cables by subsidiary wires. Supposing, then, an enemy's ship should attempt to force her way into Portsmouth, every buoy she would touch in her progress would instantly telegraph her approach and exact position to the engineers in the fort, and when by these means it was found that she had got immediately above a mine or within the circle of their effective influence, a touch would complete the circuit and an explosion would follow.

A POST CAPTAIN of the British navy, of thirty years service as an officer, has recently been relieved from the command of his ship, the *London*, for alleged improper treatment of the chaplain of that vessel. The captain was a Nonconformist, and the chaplain a clergyman of the Church of England, with slight suspicion of Ritualism. The captain ordered certain changes and omissions in the services, which the chaplain obeyed under protest to the admiralty, who ordered a Court of Inquiry, and concluded to remove both officers from the *London*, although Captain Sullivan was not found to have violated any naval code. There was an animated discussion in the House of Commons on this point, and it was generally held that an arbitrary blow had been struck at the time-honored prerogatives of the quarter deck.

A LETTER from Kieff, in the Russian *Invalid*, says that the authorities there find great difficulty in restraining the agitation which prevails among the troops on account of the war in Turkey. On the 9th July two detachments of cavalry marched out for church parade, and a chaplain preached a sermon to them on

the cruelties of the Turks, which produced such excitement in his hearers that the governor-general found it necessary at once to order them back to their barracks and place them under arrest. Subsequently the Cossacks of the Kuban regiment rushed en masse into their barracks to the governor's palace shouting, "We want war!" They were pacified eventually.

In the contest at Wimbledon this year between the Regular Army and the Volunteers the former won by 27 points. The Militia were not represented. The Englishmen won the Elcho Shield against Ireland and Scotland, and the Indian challenge cup against India and the colonies. In the St. Leger Sweepstakes five riflemen tied with the highest possible score, and the same thing occurred again in the contest for the Albert prize. The *London Times* laments the fact that the shooting falls far behind that of 1875, in all the matches which have been contested, up to and including the Elcho Shield. It says: "The Kolapore cup was originally placed on the list in 1871, being a legacy left by the then Rajah of Kolapore, and was to be shot for by teams from the Volunteers of Great Britain, of the Colonies of Great Britain, and of certain Indian services home on leave. In that year, 20 from each team competed, but in the following year the numbers were altered to eight, and eight they have remained ever since. It has always, as a matter of fact, proved a match between the 'Mother Country' and Canada, save in 1874, when an eight from India entered the lists, and were placed second. Our Eastern Empire has not, however, tried its luck since. In the six years over which the competition ranges Great Britain has won the prize four times, including the result of this year's shooting, in which 'the Mother Country' has defeated her children by 24 points, 10 less than last year won the victory, which was just the other way. The shooting, however, was this year very inferior to that of 1875. Nor was the shooting of our public schools as good as it has been. The Winchester boys stand first this time, as they have three times before, and for three consecutive years—1871, '72, '73; but their score is 50 behind the score of Harrow, who won the Shield last year, and is, moreover, 19 behind the score which gave Marlborough the third place on the list on that occasion. Neither was the shooting of the Spencer cup as good as it has been in the two previous years, when won in 1874 by Sladen, of Cheltenham, and in 1875 by Philpot, of Marlborough, with scores of 28 and 33 respectively. And, lastly, for the biggest prize of the day the same remark has to be made. Last year the Elcho Shield was carried across St. George's Channel with a score of 1,506; this year it remains at home—some consolation to be sure—with a score only of 1,463, while last year's winners are but third, 81 points behind the Englishmen."

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BIRTHS.

HUBBARD.—At the U. S. Garrison, Raleigh, North Carolina, on the second day of August, 1876, to the wife of Lieut. E. B. Hubbard, Second U. S. Artillery, a son.

VICKERY.—At Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas, August 8, the wife of Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. A., of a daughter.

WHEATON.—At McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., 11 days, 2d Infantry, July 25th, to the wife of Gen. Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births fifty cents each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

MERRIAM—BURNHAM.—At Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., on the evening of August 7th, 1876, by the Rt. Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, LEWIS MERRIAM, U. S. Army, to Miss ANNIE BURNHAM, youngest daughter of Col. H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate U. S. A.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1876, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert L. Burnett, late Capt. 21st U. S. Inf.

HATHAWAY.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 7, 1876, FORREST LAMBERTON HATHAWAY, only child of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Hathaway, 5th U. S. Infantry, aged 9 years, 3 months, 24 days. New York and Boston papers please copy.

WARD.—Suddenly, August 12, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Mrs. SUSAN CECILIA WARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of Asst. Surgeon J. V. DeHanne, U. S. Army.

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